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U.S. 'PREPARING FOR NUCLEAR WAR' BEHIND SCENES

LD131755 Moscow TASS in English 1706 GMT 13 Jun 85

[Text] Moscow June 13 TASS -- TASS political news analyst Leonid Ponomarev writes:

As a spokesman for the U.S. Energy Department said in Washington, another two underground blasts of nuclear devices with a yield of from 20 to 150 kilotons were conducted in a proving range in Nevada State. According to the UPI news agency, both blasts were conducted within the framework of the programme implemented in the USA for the development of new types of nuclear weapons. These facts vividly reflect the Reagan administration's strategy and policy. Instead of ending the build-up of such weapons and advance, on the basis of mutual agreement with the Soviet Union, on the way of reducing the existing nuclear weapons stocks, the American leaders are trying to find all sorts of loopholes in the existing international and bilateral agreements in order to create ever more perfect mass destruction nuclear weapons.

As is known, there is the understanding between the USSR and the USA on not holding nuclear weapons tests with a yield of more than 150 kilotons, about which appropriate official statements were made in 1976. This is the highest limit, and it is inadvisable to approach it, if one if guided by the striving to limit and reduce the nuclear potentials.

Yet the Reagan administration is literally balancing on the verge of the highest limit for creating and modernising new types of nuclear weapons. This is precisely the way they in Washington interpret the agreements on the limitation of nuclear potentials and overstep them as soon as they become an obstacle in the way of the arms race. That is why they act so vis-a-vis the ABM Treaty of 1972 and SALT-2.

It is also astonishing that none other than President Reagan himself said, when announcing his "star wars" programme, which was presented as a "Strategic Defence Initiative", that the programme would make the nuclear weapons unnecessary and obsolete.

One cannot help asking in this connection why then perfect and increase their nuclear potential? How can one tally what Reagan says with what he does? This is, undoubtedly, incompatible. The seven underground nuclear tests in Nevada, including a 150 kiloton blast, are evidence of the insincerity and falsehood of the promises given by the current administration on the questions of the limitation of the nuclear weapons race.

A stable and obvious stereotype has already shaped in the actions of the U.S. Administration: While declaring by word of mouth for disarmament, it embarked, in real fact, on the path of creeping out of the agreements, throwing away one after another the limitations curbing the arms race, and is ready to amputate what becomes an obstacle for the programmes for the creation and build-up of the strategic weapons. It acts this way towards the ABM Treaty of 1972, which the administration has been maliciously undermining for a long time, has thrown away the protocol on SALT-2 on the limination of long-range cruise missiles. The American side shall not be under a delusion as to what it will be allowed to determine according to its arbitrary rule, what commitments will be observed, and what will not be.

Washington refused to ratify the treaty between the USSR and the USA signed in Moscow in the summer of 1974 on the limitation of underground tests and it has not been put into effect until now. Nevertheless, the Soviet Union strictly abides by the understanding reached on this issue and repeatedly proposed to go even farther -- to reach agreement on a complete and general ban on the nuclear weapons tests.

Such a draft treaty was tabled by the Soviet delegation at the 30th session of the U.N. General Assembly and received broad support of the world public, while the USA and its military allies are departing from a practical resolution of this issue.

In contributing to building up an atmosphere of confidence, the USSR unilaterally committed itself not to be the first to use nuclear weapons way back at the second special session of the U.N. General Assembly on disarmament way back in the summer of 1982. Three years have passed but the U.S. Administration refuses to follow the USSR's example. All this indicates that Washington pursues directly opposite aims -- it is intensively preparing for nuclear war.

U.S. 'CRAWLING OUT' OF SALT II AGREEMENT

LD140107 Moscow in English to North America 2200 GMT 13 Jun 85

[Text] The United States Administration pursues a policy of crawling out of the SALT II treaty signed in 1979. Such i the official Soviet point of view based on real facts. Our observer Vladislav Kozyakov discusses some of them in his weekly comment:

After coming to office in 1981 the Republican administration refused to ratify the SALT II treaty. Simultaneously it announced a strategic nuclear forces modernization program worth $180 billion. It included the development and deployment of new types of first strike weapons. It was clear from the very beginning that the program provided for such a tremendous nuclear buildup which of course exceeded the limits fixed by the SALT II treaty. To calm the public the White House promised at that time to respect the unratified treaty, but the promise was insincere. It was accompanied by intensive nuclear preparations which were aimed not at complying with the treaty but at achieving a military superiority.

Here are just a few facts to illustrate the point. First, the protocol to the SALT II treaty says that each party undertakes not to deploy sea-based and ground-based long-range cruise missiles. The United States ignored this agreement and started deploying its cruise missiles in the Navy and even in other countries. This was a serious blow at the process of the limitation of nuclear weapons as a whole. Actually, the United States initiated the building of a new class of strategic nuclear armaments. There are thousands of long-range cruise missiles today. This makes the problem of limiting and reducing nuclear weapons even more complicated than before.

Second, Article 12 of the SALT II treaty says, I quote, in order to ensure the viability and effectiveness of this treaty each party undertakes not to circumvent the provisions of the treaty through any other state or states, or in any other manner, unquote.

The United States violated this agreement as well. Washington deployed more than 100 new nuclear missiles in Federal Germany, Britain, Italy, and Belgium, that is, near the territory of the Soviet Union and its allies. This means that the United States has added more than 100 nuclear launchers to its strategic arsenals. This is a circumvention of the SALT II treaty through other countries, forbidden by Article 12 of the treaty.

Third, Article 4, Provision 9, of the SALT II treaty says that each party may flight-test and deploy one new type of light intercontinental ballistic missile. The United States has already built one new type of strategic missile, the MX missile, and the second one, the Midgetman missile, is being developed.

These are some of the facts showing that the United States Administration is crawling out of the SALT II treaty and scrapping its provisions one by one. Against this background the decision of the White House to take an old Poseidon submarine out of service when a new Trident submarine goes to sea looks as a propaganda gesture which does not change anything. Moreover, the decision is accompanied by the order to further augment the $180 billion strategic nuclear forces program, and also by instructions to continue with the "star wars" program, which is incompatible with the 1972 Antiballistic Missiles Treaty.

The American policy of destroying the system of strategic arms limitation agreements is going on despite the tragic consequences it may have for the whole of mankind.

MEDIUM-RANGE NUCLEAR ARMS GROUP MEETS 13 JUN

LD131148 Moscow TASS in English 1133 GMT 13 Jun 85

[Text] Geneva June 13 TASS -- The group on intermediate range nuclear arms met for a session here today within the framework of Soviet-U.S. talks on nuclear and space arms.

MBFR DELEGATE BLAMES WEST FOR LACK OF PROGRESS

LD131418 Moscow TASS in English 1357 GMT 13 Jun 85

[Text] Vienna June 13 TASS -- A plenary meeting at the talks on mutual reduction of the armed forces and armaments in central Europe has been addressed by the head of the Czechoslovak delegation L. Handl.

Touching upon the causes of the lack of progress at the talks, he pointed out that the obstructionist stand of the West was actually the reflection of the present-day military-political concept and the practical activities of the U.S. and its NATO allies which were at variance with the very objectives of the Vienna talks.

The Czechoslovak representative pointed out the constructive character of the proposal of socialist countries of February 14, this year, that opened up a possibility of a real progress and the passing over from futile discussions to the practical reduction of military confrontation. He urged Western participants to respond positively to this proposal.

U.S. 'TRYING TO START' NEW CHEMICAL WEAPONS RACE

PM131421 Moscow IZVESTIYA in Russian 5 Jun 85 Morning Edition p 5

[O. Lomov article: "The Pentagon's Binary Passions"]

[Text] There has been discussion of the question of banning chemical weapons at the Geneva Disarmament Conference for several months, but it has made no headway. The reason for this is the stance of the United States and its NATO allies who are trying to deadlock these talks by any means and to start a new arms race spiral in this sphere, while accusing the USSR and the socialist countries of this.

The U.S. Administration has long been trying to start the large-scale rearmament of its armed forces with a new variety of chemical weapons -- binary weapons.

For this purpose Reagan is requesting from Congress the biggest sum in the whole postwar period, $1.3 billion. In order to obtain the legislators' consent, the administration does not balk at any methods. Intimidation, graft, deception -- anything goes. Thus, addressing the House of Representatives' Foreign Affairs Committee recently, U.S. Defense Secretary Weinberger said without batting an eye: "In my opinion, there is no doubt that the Nicaraguans have received equipment for chemical warfare."

When congressmen asked the secretary to cite facts confirming this report, C. Weinberger simply avoided replying. Then the legislators turned to the most competent military organ, the Joint Chiefs of Staff, for explanations. Its chairman, General Vessey, announced with military bluntness that "the United States has no proof that offensive chemical weapons have been supplied to Nicaragua, but in recent months U.S. intelligence has ascertained that some mobile decontamination means have appeared there." It is not known how the U.S. congressmen reacted to this admission, but probably such a reply amused them as an example of "military" logic.

Unintentionally, the general broached an extremely ticklish issue which U.S. officials usually prefer to pass over in silence. As is known, decontamination means are intended not to wage chemical warfare, but to neutralize toxic substances in the event of their use. For several years now gangs of counterrevolutionaries, trained and armed with U.S. dollars and supplied with the latest weapons, including chemical weapons, by the CIA and the Pentagon, have been waging an undeclared war against Nicaragua. According to information received, Sandinist units have repeatedly seized chemical weapons bearing the stamp "U.S.-made" during fighting with the Somozists. Probably the decontamination means the CIA sleuths allegedly saw in Nicaragua are actually destined to combat U.S. chemical weapons, which the "contras" are ready to use at any time under the leadership of U.S. instructors.

Ignorant people may, of course, marvel why such a responsible figure in the U.S. Administration as the defense secretary had to resort to distorting reality, or, to put it bluntly, to lying, and especially in such a prestigious gathering as a House of Representatives committee. It is easy to reply to this question if you know the existing methods and practice in the United States by which the administration extorts new appropriations for military programs from Congress.

This overt lie was needed by the Pentagon boss in order to intimidate the legislators with the "growth" in the USSR's military chemical might and the "significant U.S. lag" in the sphere of offensive chemical means and to make them vote for the expansion of the U.S. chemical rearmament program. This program envisages, in particular, the completion of construction of new production capacities for binary chemical weapons, their production, and the start of stockpiling.

So what is the Reagan administration trying to secure? Primarily a considerable increase in and substantial renewal of the U.S. chemical arsenal. According to Pentagon "strategists," even 5 million units of chemical ammunition, which is the amount of ammunition requested by the administration, will be "insufficient" for a future war. Incidentally, the stocks of chemical means of attack now in existence in the United States are already great. More than 150,000 metric tons of chemical ammunition, that is, over 3 million shells, mines, grenades, guided and unguided missiles, bombs, clusters, spraying [vylivnye] instruments, and other varieties of ammunition are currently stockpiled at U.S. depots scattered throughout the world, including some in Europe. These toxic substances are more than sufficient to destroy the entire population and all living things on our planet several times over.

General Rogers, NATO supreme allied commander in Europe, believes that binary ammunition could be used alongside nuclear weapons in the European theater of military operations, not only against the Warsaw Pact countries, but also, if the situation demands, on the territory of U.S. allies. General Otis, commander U.S. Ground Forces Europe, and Lieutenant General Donnelly, commander U.S. Air Force Europe, revealed these plans when they addressed the Senate Armed Services' Committee. According to them, it is proposed to deploy and use binary ammunition primarily on the European Continent.

The very fact of the existence of such plans shows that the Washington administration has not abandoned its intentions to continue chemical weapons production. These steps by Washington patently run counter to the feelings of the world public and the positions of most of the world's states, which unanimously advocate banning chemical weapons and destroying all their stockpiles. Not the expansion but the destruction of chemical arsenals -- this is the demand of all peace-loving people.

40TH CEMA SESSION TO BE HELD IN WARSAW 25 Jun

LD141023 Moscow Domestic Service in Russian 1000 GMT 14 Jun 85

[Text] A regular, 40th, CEMA session will open in Warsaw on 25 June. By agreement, the session will be held at the level of heads of government of CEMA countries.

CEMA TRADE UNION REPRESENTATIVES MEET IN MOSCOW

PM131313 Moscow TRUD in Russian 13 Jun 85 p 1

[Unattributed report: "Consultative Meeting"]

[Text] A consultative meeting of representatives of central trade union organizations from Bulgaria, Hungary, the GDR, Mongolia, Poland, Romania, the USSR, and the CSSR took place in Moscow 11-12 June. The participants discussed questions of the trade unions' activity to propagandize the achievements of the socialist countries in implementing the course elaborated at the CEMA economic summit conference toward developing soicalist integration, increasing the effectiveness of labor collectives' cooperation and international socialist competition, and educating the working people in the spirit of internationalism and fraternal mutual assistance.

AUCCTU Secretary K. Yu. Matskyavichyus met with the conference participants.

ZAGLADIN DISCUSSES SDI, SOVIET ECONOMY

LD131101 Paris LE MATIN in French 10 Jun 85 pp 15-17

[Interview with Vadim Zagladin, first deputy chief of the CPSU Central Committee International Department, by Giorgio Fanti in Moscow -- date not given]

[Text] Giorgio Fanti: Everything is changing in the world. We are on the threshold of the third millenium. How do you view this here in Moscow?

Vadin Zagladin: We will have 15 years in which to ensure that, above all, it is different from the second. We experienced two world wars in the first half of the century alone and there is all the rest: the arms race and an unprecedented, constant confrontation.

Giorgio Fanti: So is peace a priority? Is it a priority to prevent Reagan's Strategic Defense Initiative [SDI] -- "star wars?"

Vadim Zagldin: Undoubtedly. A war with modern weapons would lead to the biological destruction of the human race. Reagan's "star wars" would give it an even worse dimenstion and even greater specificity.

Giorgio Fanti: The U.S. Congress is slowing things down and we are as yet only at the stage of preliminary research....

Vladim Zagladin: That is only partly true. Some sectors of the SDI have already reached the experimental and practical phase. General Abrahamson, chief of the U.S. program, said so himself. Some of Reagan's aides maintain that one or two phases of the system can and even should be put into operation now.

Giorgio Fanti: Somebody wrote that you are afraid of that....

Vadim Zagladin: How ridiculous! Do they think we are not afraid of nuclear war, but afraid of that? Would the result not be the same. We talk about it with great concern because it would not only be a new type of weapon, but a new class of weapon, which would be global and at the same time selective. Between 200 and 300 nuclear bombs would suffice to destroy the earth. Space weapons can act everywhere and ensure the impunity of the first strike. There are numerous documents to prove it: the instructions given to the U.S. Air Force in January on the control of space and General R. Marsch's commentary: "The one who controls space controls the world." Then, of course, there was Reagan's speech to put forward the SDI, not to mention the various space war scenarios published in the United States.

Giorgio Fanti: If Reagan made the SDI operational, how would you react?

Vadin Zagladin: We would certainly not do the same thing. We would respond in a more effective way, first to defend ourselves and then to penetrate their system. But another and even more dangerous stage in the arms race would begin.

Giorgio Fanti: Is mutual space control not possible?

Vadin Zaygladin: Space weapons cannot be monitored. It is already impossible to know with certainty whether or not a cruise missile is carrying a nuclear warhead. The only possible response to "star wars" is to ban it completely.

Giorgio Fanti: Reagan says it could make nuclear weapons unnecessary....

Vadim Zagladin: It is much easier and less costly to first destroy all types of nuclear weapons. What is more rational, just, and universally desired than the denuclearization of the earth?

Giorgio Fanti: How do you view the Geneva talks with the United States?

Vadim Zagladin: The first round produced nothing. People say that the Americans were simply testing the ground. That is possible. We will see with the second round starting 30 May.

Giorgio Fanti: In the dialogue and confrontation between the two superpowers, the problems discussed affect all countries, although they have no say in the matter....

Vadim Zagladin: That is not entirely true. All countries, especially the Europeans can and, I would say, should play their own role. How? By making their voice heard: The Madrid conference ended positively thanks to the role played by the Europeans. Western Europe has a major part to play.

Giorgio Fanti: But is it not time to talk about the whole of Europe as one entity? This is the only way it will really count. Let us for a moment put forward the hypothesis of a Europe grouping the Western and Eastern bloc countries, each equipped with the social regime of its choice. Would that not be a guarantee of cooperation and security for you too?

Vadim Zagladin: The two blocs exist; dissolving them simultaneously is a reasonable objective we have frequently proposed. But, to be realistic, we must work on the basis that they exist. We fully understand that there are countries which want to stay in NATO and, in fact, we are not asking them to leave. We are very sensitive and, I think, attentive to European questions, and we will have the opportunity to prove it.

Giorgio Fanti: The status quo has changed in the world, except in Europe. Is the time not right to see whether a change, acceptable to the West and the East, could break the deadlock in negotiations on disarmament?

Vadim Zagladin: This raises two problems. I have already mentioned the dissolution of the two blocs to free the continent of them....

Giorgio Fanti: In other words Finlandization....

Vadim Zagladin: Definitely not and, what is more, I reject the word, which has been adopted in a way which is offensive to Finland. The second problem relates to the division into two social systems, and here too we must be realistic and take account of the situation, rejecting the U.S. idea that this division is responsible for all the world's ills. However, leaving aside wisdom, which is a faculty rarely used in politics, experience is enough to show that cooperation between countries with different social systems is not only possible but useful. I would say that it is vital in view of World War II and the detente of the sixties, with the positive effects they had.

Giorgio Fanti: Could a European entity from the Atlantic to the Urals, among other things, defuse the negative aspect of German reunification, mentioned by Reagan?

Vadim Zagladin: Reagan is a European, I suppose?

Giorgio Fanti: But he is in a position to take it as his problem....

Vadim Zagladin: His desire to liquidate socialism is not new. This desire may lead him to express it, but it will not lead to a solution. Reagan is in a state of surrealistic abstraction.

Giorgio Fanti: But he can even determine your domestic policy. How can you implement your modernization programs with the vast spending involved and, at the same time, face up to space weapons?

Vadim Zagladin: As far as the SDI is concerned, it is not yet a reality, and let us hope it never will be. It is true that building our society and being able to defend it are two indivisible parts of our policy. However, at the CPSU congress and in the 12th 5-Year Plan we must take account of the need to maintain our defense system at maximum efficiency. I stress defense. We do not claim any supremacy. We simply want the balance to be maintained.

Giorgio Fanti: So, your domestic policy is influenced....

Vadim Zagladin: In the worst hypothesis (that the SDI is not abandoned) we would spend much less than the United States. We only have to defend ourselves, and that would cost 20 times less than the $60 billion planned by the Pentagon. But it is true that our living standards will improve more rapidly if we do not have this additional burden on our shoulders.

Giorgio Fanti: The objectives Gorbachev listed at the April Plenum seem impressive. How would you sum them up?

Vadim Zagladin: There are four main objectives:

1 -- To improve the production bases of industry and agriculture so as to considerably increase productivity and the technical quality of production: 2 -- to improve social relations, particularly by changing the leadership and management systems to align them with the new economic conditions; 3 -- to improve socialist democracy by extending citizens' participation and using self-management in each sector of the country's life; 4 -- to improve living standards in a broader context than the simple material questions of wages, which are obviously important; I am referring rather to the quality and framework of life.

Giorgio Fanti: That strikes me as a great many, in a country like yours and as big as yours....

Vadim Zagladin: Yes, because it is not just investment that is at stake. It is people's mentalities that must change, and men are not machines. They only change when they themselves have decided to change.

Giorgio Fanti: Is that the old unresolved problem of the transition from an extensive to an intensive economy?

Vadim Zagladin: Not just that. There are many other things involved. In the short term, we must establish order in the economy and secure stringency, discipline, and accuracy in work and the execution of tasks. At the same time -- and this is the second, more difficult, and longer-term aspect -- we must change the technical basis of production and social life and introduce new forms of production and management.

Giorgio Fanti: Would this, in a way, be bringing about the third technical and scientific revolution, but with a great deal of delay?

Vadim Zagladin: Certainly, and more than that: moving to the fourth revolution, so to speak, in the sectors where this is already possible -- like light industry, for instance, or the iron and steel industry for producing high quality steel.

Giorgio Fanti: Why have you missed the third technical and scientific revolution?

Vadim Zagladin: We have not done so in all sectors. In the case of the others there are objective reasons: the labor problems we have had and still have because of the war, the remoteness of energy-producing centers, and climatic problems over several successive years. The subjective causes can be summed up in the fact that we failed to evaluate in time the effects of the technical and scientific revolution on the production process. It is a fact that we lag behind in new technologies and new management methods. Knowing this is helping us to remedy it with the 12th plan. In many regions entirely new production experiments are under way. There will be a transitional period, because it is no small matter to move from the second to the fourth technical and scientific revolution. But it has already been decided to proceed as quickly as possible.

Giorgio Fanti: Is the delay not also due to the fact that your society is too inward-looking?

Vadim Zagladin: What does that mean?

Giorgio Fanti: For example, not very open to scientific and technical exhanges....

Vadim Zagladin: It is a mistake to say that: The USSR is the country that has the most scientific exchanges in the whole world. As for technology, although there are restrictions, it is not we who introduce them. The Coordinating Committee list of prohibited goods (Footnote) (List drawn up by the Coordinating Committee, a body controlled by NATO, of products that cannot be traded with Eastern bloc countries) includes almost half the products on the world market. This is despite the fact that we would like to develop trade in all directions.

Giorgio Fanti: The center of trade and international production has already changed from the Atlantic to the Pacific. It seems that big intercontinental conglomerates are emerging. What position does the USSR wish to take up and how?

Vadim Zagladin: I do not agree. Where do you place Latin America, which is progressing rapidly? What about Africa, which is now backward but not doomed to remain so?

Giorgio Fanti: Yuriy Andreyev of the World Economics and International Relations Institute also reacted like that, talking of "Eurocatastrophism." And so did Georgiy Arbatov, director of the USSR Academy of Sciences United States and Canada Institute, who thinks that the USSR will never choose China at the expense of Europe or vice versa.

Vadim Zagladin: I agree with both. Moreover, China is a big socialist country with which our relations and trade have a great future. Ours is a Eurasian country but our culture is European and four-fifths of our trade is with Europe. Geopolitical changes are slow, and we will have to wait for China's development before we can talk about the center of gravity being moved from one ocean to another. For the time being I think it is more accurate to talk of a pluralistic world in which we will not forget anyone, albeit that we want to step up our trade with the Third World countries to speed up their development.

Giorgio Fanti: Let us return to the reforms you have begun. Do you not also want to improve the image which the USSR projects in the world?

Vadim Zagladin: What does that mean?

Giorgio Fanti: Until the fifties you were a model of rapid development for the Third World, but you no longer are. A book by Regis Debray just published in Paris, "Empires Against Europe," talks of an image that has deteriorated greatly and is in decline, even more than the Europeans think.

Vadim Zagladin: Well, since he cites Clausewitz, I would say that it is he who is two wars behind. Was the USSR's image better 30 years ago? Conditions in our country are much better now than they were then. In our case, it is obvious that it is others who draw up a country's image to a large extent. In order to know us, it is not enough merely to read the press or listen to the opinions of our adversaries. It is true that we have experienced difficulties and problems, and we have discussed some of them here. However, there has been a broad improvement, which is destined to become more pronounced now and in the next few years. In this sense, the USSR's image abroad is destined to improve.

GANDHI: SDI BRINGS WORLD CLOSER TO NUCLEAR WAR

LD140821 Moscow TASS in English 0803 GMT 14 Jun 85

[Text] Washington June 14 TASS -- The Reagan administration's plans to force a comprehensive missile defense with space-based components "bring things closer to the brink" of a nuclear war, Indian Prime Minister Rajiv Gandhi, who is starying here on an official visit, said Thursday [13 June] at a meeting with a group of American scientists opposed to the militarization of outer space.

He rejected the U.S. Administration's claims that the "star wars" program is purely "defensive" as false, saying that its plans were not conducive to bringing the world closer to disarmament.

Well-known American astronomer Carl Sagan turned over to Rajiv Gandhi a petition from 84 prominent U.S. scientists, expressing support for the call to stop the testing, deployment and production of nuclear weapons, made in the New Delhi appeal of the heads of state and government of six countries, including Argentina, Greece, India, Mexico, Tanzania and Sweden.

After noting that the declaration had been discussed at his recent meeting in Moscow with Mikhail Gorbachev, general secretary of the CPSU Central Committee, Rajiv Gandhi said the Soviet leader had spoken very positively about it.

CONGRESS 'VOTES FOR AGGRESSION' AGAINST NICARAGUA

LD131412 Moscow TASS in English 1347 GMT 13 Jun 85

["The Congress Votes for Aggression" -- TASS headline]

[Text] Moscow June 13 TASS -- By TASS commentator Ruslan Knyazev: Washington's undeclared war against Nicaragua entered a new phase. Yielding to an unprecedented pressure on the part of the Reagan administration, the House of Representatives of the U.S. Congress approved by a majority of votes Wednesday [12 June], the allocation of 27 million dollars in aid to Nicaraguan counter-revolutionaries. At the same time American legislators officially lifted their own earlier ban on the use of government funds for military and paramilitary operations against Nicaragua.

In doing so, the U.S. Congress gave the green light for a direct U.S. aggression against a sovereign state. Violating generally recognized norms of international law, the supreme legislative body of the United States openly made available vast sums of money for a large-scale intervention in the internal affairs of another country with a view to toppling its legitimate government. Now, bands of American hirelings -- Somocistas, who murder women and children on Nicaraguan soil -- received an official blessing of the U.S. Congress for carrying on with their criminal actions. The United States yet another time confirmed its reputation of the instigator and organizer of international terrorism.

To achieve that shameful "victory", the White House spared no efforts to win over the support of the legislators. All means of pressure were put to use -- from the President's television appearances during which he made malicious verbal attacks on Nicaraguan leaders through his personal phone calls to individual members of the House of Representatives to the use of "contra" ring-leaders who were specially summoned to Washington to lobby in the Congress.

Encouraged with its success on Capitol Hill, the Washington administration continues escalating hostile actions against Nicaragua. The United States has actually blocked every effort of the Contadora Group to bring about a peaceful settlement of the Central American crisis. Anti-Nicaraguan provocations staged by the Honduran regime and Washington's other allies in the region have become more frequent. The Pentagon which has markedly built up its military presence in that region in recent months is forging ahead with final preparations for a direct armed intervention in Nicaragua with the aim of toppling the people's government in that country.

KOBYSH WRITES ON U.S. PLANS IN NICARAGUA

PM131355 Moscow LITERATURNAYA GAZETA in Russian 12 Jun 85 p 9

[Vitaliy Kobysh "Observer's Opinion": "Will Nicaraguan Ask for Mercy?"]

[Text] So by 55 votes to 42 the U.S. Senate has approved the granting of a total of $38 million to the anti-Sandinist gangs which are armed and trained by the CIA. It is claimed that this fiscal year they will receive weapons, ammunition, and other equipment worth $14 million, and next fiscal year -- $24 million. That's what they claim. Everyone knows that in fact, regardless of the position of the U.S. Congress, supplies of considerably larger sums through U.S. special services' channels have never stopped. The Senate decision simply marks an official sanctioning of direct, open Washington military assistance to its puppets who have been set the goal of overthrowing the legitimate government of Nicaragua. Now the U.S. Administration is looking for the same decision on the part of the House of Representatives. When it gets it, it will consider that it has carte blanche not only to send the "contras" weapons and U.S. military instructors, but also in certain circumstances to unleash armed intervention against Nicaragua.

One should not turn a blind eye to the gravity of the situation that is taking shape in the region or to the reality of the Washington administration leaders' most reckless actions against the sovereign Republic of Nicaragua. Although press spokesmen for official Washington departments still deny reports about U.S. preparations to mount aggression against Nicaragua, the denials are made limply, as if out of inertia, and they fly in the face of the facts, which one is bound to find disturbing. How can one explain, for example, the fact that in the past few weeks President R. Reagan, Secretary of State G. Shultz, and other senior figures have started talking out loud about things they used to prefer not to mention: If the other policy fails to produce results the United States will unleash hostilities against Nicaragua.

These directive pronouncements have been developed in numerous interviews with military men and diplomats who have openly stated that the strengthening of the Southern Command of one of the six U.S. Armed Forces' global formations is now basically complete and is ready for any "emergency" operation in Central America. According to THE NEW YORK TIMES, the spokesmen dispute what they call the widespread view that direct U.S. armed interference in Central America is bound to result in a nightmare like Vietnam. "According to U.S. military and intelligence assessments submitted to the highest level of government," THE NEW YORK TIMES points out, "the United States can quickly and easily remove the Sandinists who are ruling in Nicaragua."

We will not go into the question of whether the Washington leaders completely believe these assessments, but all their actions -- from their arrogant dismissal of recommendations on the normalization of the situation issuing from the Contadora Group, to the war hysteria and chauvinist frenzy that have been deliberately whipped up in the United States -- indicate that R. Reagan and his associates are excited about a "final option," that is, an armed reprisal against Nicaragua.

R. Reagan, G. Shultz, and others are deliberately generating a prewar psychological atmosphere in the United States. For example, here are some of the U.S. President's public pronouncements last week: "Some people," Reagan stated, clearly addressing the members of the House of Representatives who had started debating the question of aid for the "contras," "wouldn't mind turning a blind eye to Nicaragua's link with the international terrorist network: with the PLO, Libya, and the followers of Ayatollah Khomeyni, who now, thanks to the Sandinist Communists, have bridgehead in Central America, only 2 hours' flight from our southern border." "...The Nicaraguan Communists are agents of Soviet expansionism and sworn enemies of freedom, pure and simple" -- he was appealing to the hatred and base instincts of Americans, many of whom have been considerably disoriented by the daily, concentrated stream of frantic, false propaganda.

As has been said more that one before, fear and impotence lie behind this propaganda, and behind all U.S. policy vis-a-vis Central America. Washington is desperately frightened that the revolutionary transformations that first took place in Cuba and then in Nicaragua, turning these former U.S. puppet countries with dictatorial regimes into independent states enjoying wide international prestige, will spread throughout the Central American region and spill over into Latin America. The heightened hysterics over Nicaragua in the U.S. capital are due to this.

It would be wrong to underestimate the danger posed by this purely imperialist course with its dash of overt adventurism. Equally would it be wrong to fly into a panic because of it. No one is going to ask mercy of those people in Washington who have too high an opinion of themselves and their potential; no one is going to bow to their diktat and blackmail. Neither little, but courageous and freedom-loving Nicaragua, nor the other developing states, let alone the more powerful socialist community, which can stick up for itself. Nonetheless, Washington ought not to forget the lessons of Vietnam.

WOLFOWITZ ADMITS U.S. JAPAN TRADE CONTRADICTIONS

LD140514 Moscow TASS in English 0432 GMT 14 Jun 85

[Text] Washington June 14 TASS -- Speaking to the Association of Japanese-U.S. Societies, Paul Wolfowitz, U. S. assistant secretary of state for East Asian and Pacific affairs, admitted that trade contradictions between the United States and Japan came to a head.

He said that there had never been such critical moments in the history of U.S.-Japanese relations, recalling that last year U.S. deficit in trade with Japan went up by a whole 17,000 million dollars. The U.S. Administration official failed, however, to mention that while advocating "free trade" in those areas where it is beneficial to the United States, Washington itself erects hurdles in the way of its competitors, thus hampering the export of their merchandise to the United States.

REPORT URGES STEPPING UP CHEMICAL WAR PREPARATIONS

LD140452 Moscow TASS in English 0440 GMT 14 Jun 85

[Text] Washington June 14 TASS -- The commission to the President for the problems of chemical weapons has issued a report in which it "recommends" that preparation for chemical warfare be conducted at an accelerated pace. The "recommendations" fully coincided with the intentions of the administration on whose initiative the commission was set up ostensibly for the purpose of "independently" studying the questions of whether the United States needs modernising its chemical potential.

Consisting of such figures as Brzezinski and General Haig who are notorious for their militarist views, the commission arrived at a conclusion that the United States needs modernisation of the chemical arsenals, envisaging the setting up of the flow-line production of binary artillery shells, air bombs and rockets. The commission has agreed with the administration that at least 1,500 million dollars should be allocated for these purposes under a budget for the 1986 financial year. It was precisely this kind of support that the White House pressed for. At present the White House by using the commission's report as an "evidence of authoritative and independent specialists" will with fresh vigour try to put through Congress its request for funds for an accelerated preparation for chemical warfare.

SENATE ENDORSES 'FREE AFGHANISTAN' RADIO

LD131204 Moscow TASS in English 1149 GMT 13 Jun 85

[Text] Washington June 13 TASS -- The Senate of the U.S. Congress has endorsed a legislative amendment, providing for the setting up of a new radio station under the pretentious name of "Free Afghanistan". In keeping with this decision, which was passed within the framework of the anti-Afghan campaign, launched by the U.S. Administration, it is planned to set aside for the radio station almost half a million dollars in the next fiscal year. The new subversive radio centre will operate under the CIA aegis and will be patterned after the subversive "Liberty" and "Free Europe" radio stations which won world-wide reputation of slanderous radio centres.

KRASNAVA ZVEZDA NOTES START OF 'GLOBAL SHIELD-85'

PM131532 Moscow KRASNAYA ZVEZDA in Russian 13 Jun 85 Second Edition p 3

[TASS report: "The Pentagon's Global Rehearsal"]

[Text] Washington, 12 Jun -- The United States is launching its latest large-scale war games within the framework of unprecedented militarist preparations. The Pentagon has announced that the "Global Shield-85" maneuvers are to begin 12 June and last until 21 June. Air and missile forces of the U.S. Strategic Air Command, as well as Navy and Marine Corps subunits, will be involved in them. Subunits of the Canadian Armed Forces will also take part in the maneuvers. The exercises will be conducted under conditions most closely approximating combat conditions.

The purpose of the maneuvers, according to the official announcement, is to test the combat readiness of strategic forces throughout U.S. territory, but the main goal of "Global Shield-85" is to rehearse the new armed provocations abroad which are being planned by the Pentagon, and also to whip up militarist hysteria in the country in order to obtain from Congress additional hundreds of millions of dollars for military expenditures.

VOROTNIKOV, CANADA'S KELLEHER MEET, TALK

LD131617 Moxcow Domestic Service in Russian 1500 GMT 13 Jun 85

[Text] Comrade Vorotnikov, member of the CPSU Central Committee Politburo and chairman of the RSFSR Council of Ministers, today received Canadian Minister of International Trade Kelleher. Their conversation touched upon certain questions concerning relations between the USSR and Canada. Both sides expressed a readiness to develop further Soviet-Canadian cooperation in different spheres. The conversation was attended by Roberts, the Canadian ambassador to the USSR.

GANDHI CONTINUES TRAVELS, VISITS ALGERIA

LD101127 Moscow TASS in English 1050 GMT 10 Jun 85

[Text] Algiers June 10 TASS -- Indian Prime Minister Rajiv Gandhi today arrived on an official visit to Algeria. On the same day political talks began between Rajiv Gandhi and Chadli Bendjedid, president of the Algerian People's Democratic Republic and general secretary of the FLN [National Liberation Front] Party. The agenda includes the more important problems of our time, including the enhancement of the role of the Nonaligned Movement in the solution of international problems and the strengthening of peace and security among the peoples. The sides will review ways and means for the peaceful settlement of conflict situations, the establishment of a new international economic order and the promotion of cooperation among developing countries.

BULANTSEV: U.S. SHOWS DUPLICITY TOWARDS INDIA

PM131520 Moscow SOVETSKAYA ROSSIYA in Russian 12 Jun 85 First Edition p 5

[S. Bulantsev "Commentary": "Double Game"]

[Text] The announcement was designed to create a big propaganda effect. On 13 May, 1 month before Indian Prime Minister Rajiv Gandhi's visit to the United States, FBI Director W. Webster announced that the FBI had uncovered a plot to assassinate the head of the Indian Government during his visit to the United States. The assassination was planned by Sikhs who had settled in America, and the authorities had arrested the people in question...

But no matter how hard Washington listened to public reaction at home and abroad it did not hear any rapturous praise for the FBI. Well, where should have come from? Plots have long ceased to be regarded as a sensation in the United States, where assassinations have become a norm of life, where even attempts on the life of presidents, the present incumbent of the White House in particular, are made. As for India, the FBI "revelation" caused about as much of a stir there as the "news" of Columbus' discovery of the New World. In the course of the past year not a day has passed without Indian newspapers reporting that Sikh terrorists who have found refuge in the United States and other Western countries enjoy the backing of these countries' special services and make no secret of their plans to physically eliminate top Indian leaders.

The immediate reaction in India was that the U.S. side's timing in revealing an open secret was no accident. Delhi's PATRIOT wrote: "The timing of the publication of the details about the exposure of the plot is bound to create the impression that this part of the U.S. Administration's efforts to assuage the widespread indignation felt by the Indian public in connection with the overt and covert backing given by U.S. authorities to anti-Indian elements operating in the United States." R. Rao, general secretary of the National Council of the Communist Party of India, described the FBI announcement as a "political expediency." He asked a reasonable question at a press conference in Delhi: "Who does not know that for years the CIA has constantly assisted these extremists, who favor the creation of Khalistan, in their vile activities?"

Apart from all else, W. Webster only told half the truth. And this not entirely honest move was also noted. As R. Gandhi said, the U.S. investigative bodies, while preventing the assassination attempt, withheld from India important information about the plot.

According to the prime minister, the FBI had for several months been "in touch with" and had even helped train the Sikh terrorists who were subsequently accused of organizing the assassination attempt.

As we can see, Washington, is characteristically playing a double game and, in announcing the plot, it essentially revealed merely the tip of the iceberg. A correspondent of AP hit the nail on the head when he said a few days ago: Washington is "wooing" the Indian leader. And so the White House has assumed the role of a matchmaker. Why? There is no need to look far for the answer, which has been suggested in the U.S. press: Washington has decided "to shift U.S.-Indian relations onto a favorable plane." In other words, after trying for many years to foist its political will on India, it has finally grasped that it will not succeed in making the great Asian power mindlessly comply with the United States' wishes. The two countries' approaches to the main global and regional problems are too different. Analyzing the prospects for U.S.-Indian relations, the same AP correspondent noted: India frequently differs from America in the view it takes of many issues, including the nuclear arms race, Afghanistan, Namibia, Cambodia, the U.S. base on Diego Garcia in the Indian Ocean, and the Near East.

There are also other problems of vital concern for India on which Washington is not prepared to show good will. Recently R. Gandhi has emphasized in virtually every interview India's profound concern at U.S. deliveries of the most modern arms to the Islamabad regime and Washington's reluctance to prevent Pakistan from building its own nuclear weapon. This concern is understandable: Pakistan's military preparations have surpassed any reasonable defense needs and it ranks fourth as regards the volume of U.S. military deliveries. An especially alarming aspect is the fact that Islamabad is receiving large consignments of weapons which can only be used against India.

It is obvious that U.S.-Indian relatinos are far from ideal. But something else is also clear: Conducting an overtly anti-Indian policy is a futile cause, to say the least. The sidelong glances of the White House do not detract from the tremendous international prestige of the leader of the Nonaligned Movement. Judging by appearances, it has been decided in Washington that it is necessary to get along with India somehow. But at the same time they want to continue harboring Sikh terrorists and pumping weapons into Pakistan, thus setting off the arms race in South Asia...

Essentially it is a matter of old merchandise in a new wrapper. But can the dazzling Hollywood smile cover up the double standards of the cowboy "wooing" his partner?

PAKISTANI CENTER TRAINS INDIAN EXTREMISTS

LD131911 Moscow TASS in English 1655 GMT 13 Jun 85

[Spelling of all personal names as received]

[Text] New Delhi June 13 TASS -- The coordination of terroristic actions implemented in India by pro-Pakistani and Sikh separatists is the main task of the organisation "The Standing International Islamic Tribunal" which is operating in Pakistan. The well-informed magazine INDIA TODAY came out with revelation about the activity of that thoroughly secreted subversive center, one of the many such centres that exist due to the backing by Pakistan and Western powers.

Anti-Indian elements recruited by the "tribunal" are undergoing intensive training at special camps under the supervision of personnel of the Pakistani Army. More than 200 terrorists had been trained at Gurudaspur camp alone and later sent to India, INDIA TODAY writes. Speaking recently in Lahore, the organisation's leader, a certain Abdel Majid Turab Zamani, proclaimed the need for "pooling the efforts of Moslems and Sikhs to destroy India as an independent state".

According to press reports, the same aim is pursued by the so-called "Islamic Council of Europe" based in London. It is headed by Moazzan Ali, member of the Pakistani party Jamaat-i-Islami. At Islamabad's bid, Moazzan Ali and his assistants are establishing close ties with groups of Sikh extremists that got entrenched in Britain. They are preparing and staging large anti-Indian provocations.

U.S.-based separatist groupings "World Sikh Organisation", "Sikh Association of America" and others are engaged in intensive activities. Ringleaders of the Babbar Khalsa organisation outlawed in India set up a large militarised camp on Canada's territory with silent approval of the authorities. In that camp, the extremists are trained in using firearms and staging terroristic actions. According to INDIA TODAY, Babbar Khalsa is maintaining close contacts with the Pakistani intelligence services.

The subversive centre of the Punjab separatists in the FRG is part of a large network of anit-Indian groupings that found asylum and patronage in Western countries. Triluk Singh, the head of the centre, recently boasted of "excellent contacts" that he had established with the local authorities, INDIA TODAY writes.

U.S. POLICY TOWARDS PAKISTAN, INDIA VIEWED

LD131714 Moscow World Service in English 1430 GMT 13 Jun 85

[Commentary by (Eskold) Aleksandrov]

[Excerpts] As American arms shipments to Pakistan expand, concern in the neighboring countries mounts. More on the subject by (Eskold) Aleksandrov:

Recently, a number of Indian political and public figures pointed to the danger of this process. At a meeting with a group of American senators in Delhi, secretary for foreign affairs of India's Foreign Ministry, Romish Bhandari, said the deliveries of advanced weaponry to Pakistan aggravated tensions on the South Asian subcontinent. To prove this, periodicals have referred to the incidents on the border between India and Pakistan, that grow more frequent. India declared protest to Pakistan in connection with these acts of provocation.

All these facts point to direct connection between Pakistan's militarization and the problems of security on the subcontinent, all the more so as advanced American weaponry reaches primarily Pakistani units and divisions stationed in the vicinity of India's frontiers, and not only on land and sea, but also in the air. Pakistan's Navy is strengthening its fighting capacity with the purchases of American destroyers equipped with Harpoon missiles.

It's perfectly obvious that these types of military hardware are by no means designed to rebuff the mythical threat stemming from such an inland country as Afghanistan. Meanwhile, American officials resort to precisely these unconvincing arguments in the attempt to dispel India's concern. And it's quite natural that such arguments can't be viewed as serious by a country against which Pakistan has turned American and other Western weaponry more than once.

Administration officials' arguments that the sale of conventional weapons to Pakistan will allegedly quench its desire to develop nuclear weapons have proved unsubstantiated, and the Indian prime minister pointed to this in his interview to NEWSWEEK: Pakistan, he said, has both. He was fully justified to make the following conclusion: At the moment, the major problem in India's relations with the United States is Pakistan's nuclear program.

In this connection, many Indian observers wonder what interpretation Washington will give to this problem. So far, what the Indians have heard from American emissaries with regard to Pakistan's accelerated militarization was extremely unconvincing. Besides, the arguments used by the American side often contradicted one another, and on the whole America's pompous declarations of friendship for India fail to be confirmed by practical deeds. Washington's policy of arming Pakistan and militarizing the Indian Ocean also runs counter to the cause of ensuring lasting peace in South Asia.

HUNGARIAN DEFENSE MINISTER'S ACTIVITIES REPORTED

Tours Air Force Unit

PM131436 Moscow KRASNAYA ZVEZDA in Russian 13 Jun 85 Second Edition p 3

[Unattributed report: "Visit to Air Force Unit"]

[Text] The Hungarian delegation headed by Colonel General I. Olah, member of the MSZMP Central Committee and Hungarian defense minister, which is in the Soviet Union on an official friendly visit at the Soviet Government's invitation, visited an Air Force unit in Kubinka 12 June. The Hungarian comrades familiarized themselves with the combat equipment. The delegation was welcomed by Marshal of Aviation A.N. Yefimov, USSR deputy defense minister and commander in chief of the Air Force. The Hungarian guests were accompanied by Marshal of the Soviet Union V.G. Kulikov, USSR first deputy defense minister and commander in chief of the Warsaw Pact Joint Armed Forces.

Visits Tashken

GF132120 Tashkent Domestic Service in Uzbek 1600 GMT 13 Jun 85

[Text] A Hungarian delegation headed by Defense Minister of Colonel General Istvan Olah, which is paying a friendly visit to the Soviet Union at the invitation of the Soviet Government, has arrived in Uzbekistan. Comrade Usmankhodzhayev, first secretary of the Uzbek Communist Party Central Committee, received Istvan Olah today. [Passage indistinct]

The Hungarian delegation laid wreaths at the Lenin monument and the tomb of the Unknown Soldier which is in [word indistinct]. The Hungarian military delegation also visited the Tashkent branch of the Central Lenin Museum, the Uzbek SSR economic products exhibition, the Red Bannered Turkestan Military Okrug, and the [word indistinct] museum and acquainted itself with sites of interest in Tashkent.

UKRANIAN DELEGATION LEAVES FOR CROATIA 4 JUN

AU120959 Kiev PRAVDA UKRAINY in Russian 5 Jun 85 p 1

[RATAU report: "A Friendly Visit"]

[Text] Kiev, 4 Jun -- At the invitation of the Executive Council of the Assembly of the Socialist Republic of Croatia (SFRY), a delegation of the Ukrainian Council of Ministers left for Zagreb today on an official friendly visit. The delegation is headed by A.P. Lyashko, Ukrainian Communist Party Central Committee Politburo member and Council of Ministers chairman.

Also in the delegation are Yu. A. Olenenko, Ukrainian minister of culture; Lo Ya. Korniyenko, Ukrainian Gosplan deputy chairman; S.P. Mikhaylichenko, Ukrainian first deputy minister of trade; V. Ya. Zhelugin, Ukrainian deputy minister of consumer services; and other officials.

At Zhulyany Airport, the delegation was seen off by Ye. V. Kachalovskiy, Ukrainian Communist Party Central Committee Politburo member and Council of Ministers first deputy chairman; Ya. P. Pogrebnyak, Ukrainian Communist Party Central Committee Politburo candidate member and secretary; Yu. G. Bakhtin, Ukrainian Supreme Soviet Presidium deputy chairman; M.A. Orlik, Ukrainian Council of Ministers deputy chairman; K.P. Boyko, Ukrainian Council of Ministers affairs administrator; A.V. Merkulov, chief of a Ukrainian Communist Party Central Committee department; and V.A. Kravets, Ukrainian minister of foreign affairs.

On the same day, the Ukrainian Council of Ministers delegation arrived in Yugoslavia. At Zagreb airport, it was welcomed by A. Markovic, president of the Executive Council of the Assembly of Croatia, and other officials.

The delegation will hold talks in Croatia on issues concerning the further expansion of friendly ties between the two republics.

BULGARIA CALLS FOR BALKANS NUCLEAR-FREE ZONE

LD131646 Moscow TASS in English 1631 GMT 13 Jun 85

[Text] Sofia June 13 TASS -- A nuclear-free future for the Balkans is a real aim, says the commentary issued here by the SOFIA PRESS news agency. Bulgaria has expressed readiness to sign with the neighbour countries bilateral agreements on goodneighbourly relations, on renunciation of territorial claims, preventing the use of the territory of the contracting parties with hostile aims.

Bulgaria has declared its readiness to be the organiser and the venue for the holding of a meeting of the leaders of the Balkan states. One of the stages in preparing such a meeting was a meeting of experts of the Balkan countries in Athens in February 1984, which was convened on the proposal of Prime Minister Andreas Papandreou of Greece. The participants in the conference discussed problems in connection with the turning of the peninsula into a zone free from nuclear weapons.

Facts indicate that the striving of the Balkan countries for peace and goodneighbourliness is stronger than the attempts made by the reactionary circles of the USA and NATO at frustrating a dialogue on that subject, the commentary says. The Soviet Union has already declared its preparedness to respect the status of the future nuclear-free zone in the Balkans. The creation of such a zone is a process, which will, undoubtedly, take much time. The very fact that it has already got under way is significant, the commentary stresses in conclusion.

AGCA IMPLICATES MASONIC LODGE DURING TESTIMONY

LD131904 Moscow TASS in English 1730 GMT 13 Jun 85

[Text] Rome June 13 TASS -- TASS correspondent Yevgeniy Babenko reports:

Turkish terrorist Agca said at the trial in the case of the attempt on the life of the pope, which is continuing here, that the daughter of Vatican official Emanuel Orlandi, who was abducted two years ago under mysterious circumstances and whose fate remains unknown until now, is in the hands of the subversive Masonic Lodge "P-2". The masons, Agca continuted his nonsensical evidence, "wished to swap me for her, wished to plant me into the Vatican and use me as a tool. But I will be nobody's tool. I am meant for the whole mankind (sic)".

On hearing this fresh portion of "confession" by the Turk, even those among the audience in the courtroom, who until now patiently put down in their notebooks and tape recorders the flow of words from Agca, could not conceal their disappointment, and the Turk went on to say that the "P-2" lodge intended to use him "on an international scale for a secret aim".

The judge, who despaired to find any logic, any sense in Agca's conflicting, incoherent and senseless statements, decided to show him several photographs made at the time of the attempt in St. Peter Square. First, the hired murderer and regular liar swiftly "pointed" to his accomplices, who were among the crowd of believers, but then gave up his evidence and said that he was "by no means sure" that he had really recognised the persons named by him in the photographs.

To a clamour of the audience, Santiapichi could only shurg shoulders and ordered that the photographs be enlarged. He postponed the trial till Monday, June 17. In talking with the TASS correspondent, many Italian and foreign correspondents said, describing the revelations by the Turk: "It is nonsense, utter nonsense, we can understand nothing." "In its encounter with Agca who changes his roles each time, Italian justice risks to undermine its prestige", said the court reporter of the influential newspaper LA STAMPA. The courtroom meets the Turk's admissions with increasing bewilderment and perplexity."

USSR-FINNISH TALKS SHOW 'FRUITFUL COOPERATION'

LD121519 Moscow TASS International Service in Russian 1805 GMT 11 Jun 85

["Example of Fruitful Cooperation" -- TASS headline]

[Excerpts] Moscow, 11 Jun (TASS) -- TASS correspondent Yuriy Dashkov reports:

A routine session of the Intergovernmental Soviet-Finnish Commission for Economic Cooperation, in which Kahlevi Sorsa, prime minister of Finland, and Ivan Arkhipov, first deputy chairman of the USSR Council of Ministers, are taking part, began its work in Leningrad today. In a few days' time, another event will take place which will undoubtedly go down in the history of the development of relations between the two countries: Finnish President Mauno Koivisto is coming to the Soviet Union. He and Nikolay Tikhonov, chairman of the USSR Council of Ministers, will take part in the celebrations to mark the completion of the construction of the third stage of construction at the Kostomuksha ore mining and concentration combine, in which Finnish firms have been participating.

The experience of fruitful all-around cooperation between the USSR and Finland is particularly significant today, when the international situation has become considerably worse through the fault of Washington, which is trying to create artificial obstacles to commercial, economic, and cultural links between European states.

The example of the development of friendly relations between the Soviet Union and Finland convincingly demonstrates that only mutually beneficial cooperation leads to improved relations between states and in the international situation as a whole.

CYPRIOT MINISTER VISITS; SHIPPING ACCORD SIGNED

LD140832 Moscow TASS in English 0636 GMT 14 Jun 85

[Text] Moscow June 14 TASS -- The Soviet Union and Cyprus have signed here an intergovernmental agreement on sea shipping after the visit to the Soviet Union of Khristos Mavrellis, minister of communications and works of the Republic of Cyprus. He was staying in the USSR on June 11-14.

The agreement provides for mutual granting of the most favoured nation status in questions of merchant navigation.

The Cypriot side informed Soviet officials about the state of things in the efforts to settle the problem of Cyprus. The Soviet side expressed the Soviet Union's invariable stand in support of the independence, sovereignty, territorial integrity, unity and the policy of non-alignment of the Republic of Cyprus, of lasting and just settlement of the Cyprus problem on the basis of the United Nations decisions.

PROSPECTS FOR, OBSTACLES TO UK-USSR TRADE VIEWED

PM130954 Moscow SOTSIALISTICHESKAYA INDUSTRIYA in Russian 9 Jun 85 p 3

[Own correspondent M. Bogdanov dispatch: "For Trade Without Barriers"]

[Text] London -- Several hundred British businessmen attended the quarterly session of the British-Soviet Chamber of Commerce. The audience listened attentively to a speech by the USSR trade representative on the development prospects of Soviet-British trade.

British business circles' interest in trade with the Soviet Union is growing visibly. As a result of the joint efforts made by Soviet foreign trade organizations and the leaders of British business, economic ties between our two countries have been successfully reactivated, with the volume of trade increasing by 16 percent in 1983 and by 22 percent in 1984. Last year, for the first time in many years, Soviet-British trade developed at a faster pace than the USSR's trade relations with many other Western countries.

As eminent representatives of British business unanimously recognize, the deepening of business relations between the USSR and Britain was greatly helped by last December's visit to Britain by a USSR Supreme Soviet delegation headed by Comrade M. S. Gorbachev. The British people particularly remember the idea expressed by Comrade M.S. Gorbachev about the need to place Soviet-British relations, including trade and economic relations, on a positive footing.

Much has been done during the months since the visit, and work is under way on the elaboration of an intergovernmental program for economic and industrial cooperation in 1986-90.

At the same time, quite a few obstacles that seriously hinder the further deepening of economic relations between our countries exist along this fruitful path. Some of them are unquestionably objective, like, for example, the traditional orientation of the bulk of British exports to other markets. But there are also quite a few obstacles that are artificially created by certain circles. For example, for a long time now a whole range of Soviet goods imported to Britain has been subject to quantitative restrictions.

Following Washington's instructions, the British authorities are steadily expanding the list of so-called "strategic goods" whose export to the USSR is banned. Matters have reached the point of breaching contractual obligations adopted a long time ago, which in no way corresponds with the written [as published] rule of British businessmen, according to which breach of contract is a serious crime. Last February the Consarc Company of Glasgow was banned from making deliveries to the USSR under a contract that was already 95 percent fulfilled. Where did the ban originate? Across the Atlantic, since Consarc is the daughter company of a major U.S. corporation.

However, I have repeatedly heard British businessmen's suspicions, bordering on certainty, that the United States, on the pretext of protecting the West's "technological secrets," is trying to erode the trade of its West European competitors. However, unfortunately not all British firms trading with the socialist countries have enough courage to request their government to protect their commercial interests against any attacks by U.S. capital.

It would, of course, be unfair to blame British firms trading with the Soviet Union for these and other shortcomings. Their management contains quite a few people who are sincerely dedicated to the cause of developing Soviet-British economic ties. Vast work is also being done by the British-Soviet Chamber of Commerce.

But the creation of a favorable climate for the development of Soviet-British trade and economic ties depends not only on businessmen but also on the government and the readiness of the British side to guarantee open and mutually advantageous trade regardless of obstacles created across the ocean. In this connection, British business circles are eagerly awaiting the forthcoming July session of the Intergovernmental Anglo-Soviet Commission for Trade and Economic Cooperation, which has the task of mapping out specific ways to further envigorate economic ties between our two countries.

UK LABOR PARTY EXECUTIVE DENOUNCES SDI

LD131642 Moscow TASS in English 1554 GMT 13 Jun 85

[Text] London June 13 TASS -- The National Executive of the Labour Party, Britain's leading opposition party, has issued a statement denouncing a space militarization programme, advanced by the Washington administration. The Labour Party, says the statement, regards the "Strategic Defence Initiative" [SDI] as an extremely dangerous step threatening to upset the strategic balance of forces between East and West and step up the arms race.

CPSU'S NENASHEV LEAVES FOR CATALONIA CP CONGRESS

LD131833 Moscow TASS in English 1647 GMT 13 Jun 85

[Text] Moscow June 13 TASS -- Mikhail Nenashev, alternate member of the Central Committee of the CPSU, editor-in-chief of the newspaper SOVETSKAYA ROSSIYA, has left Moscow for Spain today at the invitation of the leadership of the Party of Communists of Catalonia to attend the 12th party congress.

ORLOV COMMENTS ON SPAIN'S, PORTUGAL'S EEC ENTRY

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[Text] Moscow June 13 TASS -- TASS commentator Andrey Orlov writes:

Commenting on the signing in official ceremonies in Lisbon and Madrid yesterday of acts on Portugal's and Spain's accession to the Common Market, some Western newspapers do not stint rosy colours. "For five centuries we lived with our backs to Europe, and now we have turned to face it." This has been the keynote of the statements by Prime Minister Mario Soares of Portugal and Prime Minister Felipe Gonzalez of Spain.

Yet, this optimism is far from being shared by all of their compatriots. A wave of protests has swept Spain's northern areas, where the unemployment rate in some areas has reached 60 per cent of the able-bodied population. The confederation of Portugal's farmers has also declared against the signing of the treaty and described that step as an irresponsible one. The Communists, who are an influential political force of Portugal, say that "neither agriculture, nor industry nor the fishing industry of their country can withstand competition from the countries of the community. Even some big businessmen who hope that the joining in the "Ten" will open access to new loans and advanced technology, express the hope that the economy of both countries is too backward and insufficiently prepared for joining the EEC.

The news of expanding the EEC has met with a chilly reception also in the countries of the "Ten", especially in Greece, Denmark and France. The Frenchmen fear with good reason that free access into the "Common Market" of cheaper farm produce from Spain and Portugal will result in a mass ruin of the peasants. Literally on the eve of the signing of the document, the Paris television showed how indignant French farmers, protesting against the import into France of cheap farm produce from abroad, were stopping trucks carrying fruit from Spain and throwing them onto the ground. The press recalled that in the recent past this was also the destiny of thousands of litres of Spanish wine.

One can agree with those, who hope that the position of the "Twelve" in relations with the traditional competitors -- the USA and Japan -- will strengthen, but one cannot help seeing also the fact that an open clash with stronger West European competitors may result in a mass ruin of small farmers in Spain and Portugal. And this will make thousands of new "redundant people" look for jobs abroad, in the first place in the FRG and France, thus sharpening the unemployment problem in the EEC, which has already assumed threatening dimensions. The flooding of the markets of Spain and Portugal with cheap West European finished products may result in a slowdown in the above-mentioned two countries, and their degrading to the level of EEC's agrarian appendage.

Addressing the ceremony in Lisbon, Jacques Delors, president of the European Commission, recalled that the members of the Community are faced with many acute problems, in the first place that of unemployment, and called for resolving these problems jointly by the EEC members. Yet, there is little hope for that. Life has shown that in difficult times each of the "Common Market" countries wishes to resolve its own problems at the expense of the partners.

WEST EUROPEAN COMMUNIST PARTIES MEETING ENDS

LD132221 Moscow TASS in English 2020 GMT 13 Jun 85

[Text] Paris June 14 TASS -- The two-day meeting of representatives of the communist and workers' parties of 18 West European countries has come to a close here. The problem of the economic crisis which has gripped capitalist countries was the main item on the agenda. The participants in the meeting criticised the economic policies of the governments of West European countries, the policies which lead to mass unemployment and soaring inflation.

They stated that the arms race which has developed poses a serious danger to the whole of mankind. Only the relaxation of international tension can create conditions for overcoming the present crisis, the participants in the meeting emphasized.

NICARAGUAN REACTION TO U.S. CONTRA AID VOTE

LD140752 Moscow TASS in English 0750 GMT 14 Jun 85

[Text] Managua June 14 TASS -- The decision of the Congress of the United States to meet the request of the U.S. Administration for funds for counter-revolutionary groupings which, acting on CIA instructions, stage terrorist acts against the revolutionary republic, contradicts international law and the charter of the United Nations, says a statement issued by the Government of Nicaragua and the National Leadership of the Sandinist National Liberation Front. That move of the U.S. Congress is illegal and immoral, the document states. It comes into line with aggressive actions of the Washington administration aimed at undermining sovereignty and territorial integrity of the Republic of Nicaragua.

The results of the voting in the Congress, the statement notes, have had a negative effect on the overall political situation in Latin America. They put up obstacles in the way of the peace initiatives of the Contadora Group and reduce chances for reaching mutual understanding between Nicaragua and the United States.

Considering all this, the Nicaraguan leadership has decided to renounce the measures which it was taking unilaterally, abiding by the fundamental principles of the Contadora Peace Act in the sphere of armaments. This will make it possible in the existing circumstances, characterized by the threat of a U.S. armed invasion of Nicaragua, to strengthen the country's defense capabilities, the statement says.

We urge the heads of states of the Contadora Group to discuss at their nearest meeting the situation that has taken shape, the document says. The Contadora Group should do everything possible to check the escalation of U.S. aggression against Nicaragua. This escalation is aggravating the explosive situation in the Central American region with each passing day. Nicaragua, the statement goes on, reaffirms its support for the Contadora Group and is ready to sign the act of peace and cooperation immediately and without any changes.

The revolutionary government leaves doors open for a dialogue with the United States disrupted by the American side last January. The talks in Manzanillo should be resumed with a view to discussing the question of normalizing Nicaraguan-American relations and terminating intervention on the part of Washington.

The government and the national leadership of the Sandinist National Liberation Front urged the people of Nicaragua to redouble their efforts in defending their homeland. destroy the band of hirelings and be ready to repel possible U.S. armed aggression.

ORTEGA: NICARAGUA COULD BE 'ANOTHER VIETNAM'

LD140826 Moscow TASS in English 0801 GMT 14 Jun 85

[Text] Managua June 14 TASS -- In the face of a fresh escalation of U.S. aggression against Nicaragua, the latter's government will adopt every possible measure to protect its national sovereignty, Nicaraguan President Daniel Ortega told a press conference here.

The Nicaraguan leadership, he said, sees the congressional approval of funding for continued terrorist activities by Somocist groups as a dangerous step.

Nicaragua's government, Daniel Ortega added, reserves the right to ask all states, with which it maintains relations, for military aid. Revolutionary Nicaragua, he pointed out, is the only country in Central America without effective air defenses.

Should the United States start a military intervention in the region, the Nicaraguan president said, Central America will become "another Vietnam" for Washington. Let them in the United States not hope for a "walkover" in Nicaragua, he warned.

Condemns U.S. Plans

LD132205 Moscow TASS in English 1834 GMT 13 Jun 85

[Text] Managua June 13 TASS -- Appearing in the radio and television "Face the People" programme, President Daniel Ortega of Nicaragua has condemned the Reagan administration's plans to solve the problems of Central America militarily.

The Nicaraguan Government, Daniel Ortega stated, is ready to announce a ceasefire and to lift the state of emergency in the country if the Reagan administration issues an order on ending armed actions by its hirelings, gives up the allocation of additional funds to the counterrevolutionary forces, and resumes talks in Manzanillo (Mexico) which were unilaterally interrupted by Washington.

The Nicaraguan president expressed deep concern over the recent provocative attack on the Nicaraguan Embassy in the Costa Rican capital. He told about his telephone conversation with President Monge of Costa Rica who, as Daniel Ortega stressed, condemned the attack on the Embassy of Nicaragua. Daniel Ortega told the audience about the results of his tour as well as of the tour of European countries by Vice President Sergio Ramirez, during which an understanding was reached on the rendering of assistance to the Sandinista revolution.

BOLIVIAN CP LEADER VIEWS PARTY BEFORE ELECTIONS

PM131401 Moscow PRAVDA in Russian 5 Jun 85 Second Edition p 4

[Article by Simon Reyes Rivera, first secretary of the Communist Party of Bolivia Central Committee: "Toward New Frontiers"]

[Text] The events that have recently taken place in Bolivia, and in particular the keen social conflicts, are developing against the background of a complex domestic political situation. The country has embarked on the period of preparation for the early general elections. The decision to hold the elections was taken under pressure from imperialism and right-wing circles which are rattling sabers and threatening to carry out a military coup. We Communists believe that the elections are not a goal in themselves, nor a "strategic axis," around which all our party's activity must revolve. But under present conditions this is the only tactical way out that will make it possible to neutralize the destabilizing efforts of those circles and groups which are ignoring the specific situation and correlation of forces within the country and in the international arena.

Bolivia is experiencing a grave economic crisis which is being intensified at the same time as the political crisis and is exacerbating it.

The extensive application of new means and methods of economic management requires a major updating of the style of activities of party bodies on different levels of rayon and city party committees above all.

We are always concerned with problems of perfecting the workstyle and hold a special Central Committee plenum on this subject every year. Nevertheless, a number of problems have accumulated and all of them must be resolved at the 27th CP of Georgia Congress. It is particularly important to formulate specific recommendations on shaping the workstyle of party bodies under the conditions of the new economic management methods, accelerated scientific and technical progress, enhanced autonomy of economic units and significant energizing of the local soviets of people's deputies.

Today we must ratify a decree on the report submitted at the plenum by the South Ossetian party obkom. Noticeable positive changes are taking place in the economy of this autonomous oblast. This is very satisfactory. However, we cannot fail to be concerned by the weakened efforts in cadre selection and placement, the low level of discipline in a number of organizations and some other shortcomings. The fact that the comrades approached all of these problems self-critically is a good thing. Organizational and political work must be substantially strengthened.

Already now we must comprehensively upgrade exigency and develop an atmosphere of intolerance of shortcomings. After such shortcomings have been accumulating for years, it becomes quite difficult to change or reorganize things.

Two days ago the newspaper KOMUNISTI published a report on the plenum held by the Tetritskaroyskiy party raykom, which discussed especially the problem of theft of socialist property at the local industry combine. The accurate

organization with cost accounting. A brigade without cost accounting is a machine without wheels. It is precisely cost accounting which enables us to coordinate steps to improve the management system from above with the development of collective forms of labor organization and incentive from below and to enhance the activeness of the working people.

This is of essential significance. Today, when we intend to grant managers even broader rights in decision-making, it is very important for their actions to be accountable to the collective, to the primary party organization. We must create the type of economic prerequisites in which the collective itself would find it unprofitable to tolerate a manager who is weak and unconscientious and who lacks initiative. This can be achieved precisely with the help of cost accounting.

Moscow, the comrades have begun to use individual work place planning, and at some other enterprises.

However, the necessary turn has still not been made in this matter. The republic bodies as well are acting somewhat indecisively, claiming that the five-year plan has still not been formulated. However, once the plan has been ratified there will be nothing to discuss. It is no accident that the April Central Committee Plenum deemed it expedient to issue ministries, departments, associations and enterprises the control figures and standards in the immediate future. We are as yet to develop such technology. We ask Comrade D. L. Kartvelishvili to head this project and to think of how to organize this work, drawing on the help of Central Committee departments and the Gosplan.

There is nothing to invent here. An excellent method exists for involving the workers in formulating the plan for the economic and social development of the enterprise: the collective contract with the administration. Existing rights should be exercised more fully.

Brigade cost accounting, which proved its worth, is another efficient method for upgrading the economic autonomy of primary units. Work on the application of brigade forms of labor organization and wages will be significantly intensified during the 12th Five-Year Plan. Many problems are resolved and feelings of dependency eliminated on the level of cost accounting brigades. This is one of the shoots of social self-management and broadening of economic democracy, which must be carefully nurtured.

Nevertheless, the pace at which the brigade method is being developed in the republic is inadequate. Puzzling barriers appear. The party organizations must study such problems more profoundly and eliminate all obstacles. The main prerequisite is the mandatory strengthening of the brigade form of labor

The republic management bodies, ministries and departments must already begin to reorganize their work in this direction. They must simplify their work with subordinate units and undertake the solution of long-range socioeconomic and scientific and technical problems and seek the most effective means of combining science with production. They must truly formulate policy in their sectors. We are awaiting constructive suggestions on this account.

Nevertheless, the question of broadening enterprise rights is not simple. It demands time. Meanwhile, we need energetic action now, today. At this point, the energetic exercise of the rights of labor collectives and primary party, trade union and Komsomol organizations assumes tremendous importance. By this we mean their most active involvement in socioeconomic planning.

At the 18th CP of Georgia Central Committee Plenum, last July, we formulated specific assignments and issued instructions to the Council of Ministers, the Trade Union Council, the Gosplan, the State Committee for Agricultural Production and the party committees on the establishment of the necessary system to this effect. Planning should be undertaken, not in words but in fact, with the labor collectives, so that before the plans have been approved they have been extensively discussed on the level of enterprises, shops and brigades and the plan parameters reflected in collective contracts. The party committees and bureaus must supervise the formulation of the separate parts of the plan.

Prior to this plenum, the comrades made a study of the implementation of assignments. We must point out that some changes were noted in a number of party organizations. A certain amount of work is being done, for example, at the Emal'provod Plant in Tskhinvali, the Sukhumpribor Plant and the Lithopone Plant in Kutaisi, where, following the experience of the Dynamo Plant in

On the other hand, a very topical problem is that of energizing the primary party organizations in seeking production reserves on the level of the labor collectives.

The report of the Kutaisi City Party Committee on its effort to upgrade the role of primary party organizations was distributed among the participants in this plenum. The energizing of this unit has enabled us to change a great deal in the city's economic and social aspect in recent years, and to strengthen accountability and control. Nevertheless, the comrades themselves point out that the authority of a number of primary party organizations has still not reached the necessary level and that major omissions remain. This is confirmed by cases of theft at the local petroleum base, to which I shall return later. It speaks of major omissions in educational work in the primary units and other shortcomings. Therefore, comrades, we must not slacken our efforts and become complacent. We are confident that the gorkom and Comrade M. A. Aslanikashvili himself, will be able to draw the necessary conclusions.

The April CPSU Central Committee Plenum called upon us to advance more boldly in broadening the rights and autonomy of enterprises. Association and enterprise plans, Comrade M. S. Gorbachev emphasized, must be freed from the abundance of indicators. Economic standards which offer scope for initiative and enterprise must be used more extensively. We must drastically limit the number of instructions, regulations and procedures which, sometimes arbitrarily interpreting party and government decisions, paralyze enterprise autonomy. This was quite sharply pointed at the meeting with managers of industrial associations and enterprises, kolkhozes, sovkhozes and production brigades and specialists and scientists, sponsored by the CPSU Central Committee.

the Poti experience, was issued recently. We should hold a special meeting to discuss all of our further plans in the light of this new document. Let us point out that Comrade B. D. Gulua, Poti city party committee first secretary, displayed not only profound knowledge and competence in all such matters but also the active qualities of a fighter, and the ability to take the project to its completion. He was properly helped by comrades of the republic's Gosplan, the Council of Ministers, and the Central Committee department, Comrade N. A. Chitanava and others in particular.

Starting with this very year, we can involve in this project enterprises under union jurisdiction as well, which have been given the right to contribute to the republic's budget, on an experimental basis, a share of their available profit surplus. This is of essential importance. Ways should be found to intensify relations and organically to link our territorial innovations with the wide-scale all-union experiment which will be extended to virtually all industrial sectors in the immediate future.

The increased role and responsibility of the local bodies in territorial planning and management requires the availability of proper information. At the present time current and five-year state plans for economic and social development may be independently drafted only for Tbilisi, Kutaisi and Poti. For that reason, the Gosplan and the ministries and departments must formulate suggestions which will enable us to make the existing planning mechanism entirely consistent with regional management interests.

We must also steadily enhance the role and significance of the local planning commissions. We must see to it that along with the five-year plans for the development of the republic as a whole, regional five-year plans are considered as well.

party is called upon to head the nationwide movement for the country's accelerated socioeconomic development.

Our intraparty life, economic management, ideological and education processes, culture and efforts to strengthen discipline and law and order and other areas contain a great deal of what is valuable and interesting. This experience, based on the method which has effectively proven its usefulness in recent years, of concentrating our efforts on key directions and problems, must be profoundly comprehended by the time the congress opens.

The party bodies play a leading role in the introduction of the new management developments we discussed. Today, as many as 30 economic experiments are under way in the republic, pertaining to industrial management, agriculture, capital construction, transportation, consumer goods production and financial and credit relations.

The scale of such experiments will be expanded even further during the 12th Five-Year Plan. The main line will remain the same: optimal combination of sectorial with territorial principles, and centralized management with the development of the initiative of primary units and labor collectives. This is entirely consistent with the basic stipulations of the April CPSU Central Committee Plenum.

The dissemination of the experience of Poti and Zavodskiy Rayon in Tbilisi on the creation of territorial-intersectorial subunits with the rights of regional management bodies, under the local soviet executive committees, will be completed.

The comrades know that our management experiments were the subject of a special resolution of the CPSU Central Committee Secretariat. A very important USSR Council of Ministers decree signed by Comrade N. A. Tikhonov on

fund and number of workers remains unrelated to the growth of labor productivity, reducing the labor-intensiveness of output, improving the organization of labor and production and others.

Let us consider profits. For the past 4 years of the 5-year plan the republic has fallen short by nearly 512 million rubles' worth of profit, or 7 percent of the total assignment. Most important economic sectors, such as industry, agriculture, construction and trade, are failing to meet this indicator. The indicators for the first quarter in our republic are much worse than for the country at large. The gap equals some 40 million rubles.

At the Moscow Plenum we discussed shortcomings in profit planning. Quite frequently the comrades set standards arbitrarily. Comrade D. N. Dvalishvili and other specialists tell us that many union ministries lack substantive arguments to this effect and that our managers do not study such problems profoundly, and frequently act as dilettantes. This can no longer continue.

However, matters do not stop there. Our first duty is to make stricter demands concerning the implementation of contractual obligations and struggle against those who display irresponsibility. It is time to realize that the real, the knowledgeable manager, who has foreseen everything, will be concerned not only with the volume but also the possibilities of marketing the goods produced by his enterprises. Such requirements must be properly clarified in drafting the program for the 12th Five-Year Plan and beyond it.

The essence of planning lies in the efficient and proper definition of future prospects. This is the source of its strength.

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The accountability report to be submitted at the party congress is, above all, a report on party work. Today, as was pointed out at the April Plenum, the

The republic has few modern sports facilities and their per capita value in our republic is among the lowest in the union. Many other such bottlenecks exist!

The respective republic bodies must take prompt notice of all disproportions. They must energetically raise such questions and, in the future, take into consideration such shortcomings in their long-range planning. Comrade M. S. Gorbachev noted that we must pay extreme attention to anything pertaining to man, his work, his material well-being and his recreation. This to us is a key political problems.

At the same time, the comprehensive goals of the economy and the solution of the most important social problems must be based on steadily upgrading the efficiency with which the existing production and scientific and technical potential is used. No other way is possible.

In order to become an active lever in production intensification and the implementation of progressive economic decisions, and to ensure a balanced and dynamic economic growth, planning must be closely related to improving quality labor indicators--labor productivity, production costs, level of utilization of production capacities, capital returns, shift coefficient, etc. Efficient quality work is the only possible way for obtaining additional material goods and for public prosperity. Its basic parameters must be included in the plans. Unfortunately, a great number of omissions and formalism remain in this area. Our managers will be reporting to the problem groups at the congress in their sessions on all determining quality indicators.

During this five-year plan, relating volume parameters with efficiency indicators was not always successfully accomplished. In some industrial enterprises the planning of basic indicators, such as volume of output, wage

The Ministry of Construction which, after its reorganization, will decide the fate of this problem, must, to begin with, maximally increase the utilization of existing house-building capacities and, secondly, to implement approved steps aimed at improving house-building facilities on a priority basis. Finally, we must energize the individual construction of housing and give it a planned governmentally organized nature.

The housing and communal economy is lagging substantially as well. The point is that both the local soviets and the enterprises and organizations on site must be equally interested in the development of this sector. The party obkoms, gorkoms and raykoms and the soviet bodies must play a more active role in resolving such problems.

A disproportion has developed between the growing pace of motor vehicle transportation and road building. Judge for yourselves: during the 9th and 10th five-year plans, motor vehicle transportation increased by a factor of 1.9 and freight by a factor of 2.1, whereas the length of public paved roads increased by no more than 20 percent. The capacity of the Baku-Novorossiysk National Highway has reached its peak.

The sectorial ministries and departments and enterprises and organizations under union jurisdiction have been of little help to us in broadening the network of preschool institutions and strengthening their material and technical facilities. It seems to us that the CP of Georgia Central Committee and the republic's Council of Ministers must formulate in the very immediate future a program for the full satisfaction of the republic's requirements for such institutions for the next decade and submit it to the CP of Georgia Congress. Initial drafts have already been completed. They should be reviewed with the participation of the regional leadership, whose suggestions should be taken into consideration.

which is quite essential. Everything must be efficiently and strictly broken down by year, estimated and balanced. At that point we can become stricter and more principle-minded in our demand for order.

We must also think of equipping this subsector with machines and equipment and set ceilings of withholdings from profits of ministries used for enterprise reconstruction and expansion. Briefly stated, the time has come to begin to consider consumer services a major industrial area and raise it to the level of the other material production sectors.

Generally speaking, I must point out that the social infrastructure is one of the vulnerable spots in our planning. As to the errors which were made in the formulation of previous five-year plans, they affected the social area as well. They must not be repeated in planning the next five-year period.

The housing problem urgently faces the republic. That is why, by the end of the 12th Five-Year Plan the amount of funds used in housing construction must be drastically increased. Currently the total capacity of house-building combines in the republic is 900,000 square meters, yet last year they completed only 783,000 square meters of housing. Some general construction trusts as well have lowered their volumes of completed housing.

A great deal remains to be done in terms of trade efficiency and specialization, the use of progressive service methods and strengthening the material and technical base.

The struggle against negative phenomena in trade and consumer services is an overall problem, the solution of which is also related to perfecting management and the economic mechanism. We are particularly concerned today with the problem of unrecorded goods. Everyone knows that material values, including unregistered ones, are not created in the trade system. They are brought into it. This means that no order can be brought into this matter through the efforts of the sectorial workers alone. Yet an impression has developed among us that some local party and soviet bodies stand aside from the solution of such problems. Let me caution them that they bear as much responsibility for order in services in their areas as managers of ministries and departments, a responsibility which, actually, we intend to enhance.

Our planning and procurement bodies, both republic and union, must play a noticeable role in securing the necessary order in consumer services. Who will deny that many planned ratios in trade and services are not always balanced with the necessary resources.

Let us consider a sector such as repair and construction of residential housing. How many cases of figure padding and violations have there been here! Today the comrades are starting an interesting experiment, which will enable us to increase worker wages, consolidate cadres and bring order. As you know, demand for repair in the republic has been quite high in all areas. We must not only willingly undertake the fast expansion of such services but also back such demands better with resources and construction materials. We must not reduce appropriated funds and must maintain the necessary variety,

equipment and technology. It is important to ensure the better utilization of local raw material resources, to organize base enterprises for the production of consumer goods and to set up new production facilities for prestige items of industrial and consumer use. They must develop cooperative ties with union and union-republic ministries and departments. The role of engineering work must be upgraded. Ties with science must be strengthened, for without this there could be no question of any progress.

Finally, trade and consumer service management must be essentially and qualitatively reorganized. In this area we have left many processes essentially without control. In general, in our view, ways must be found for the plan not to regulate trade organizations so rigidly. In the final account, it is the consumer itself who knows best what to buy and in what amounts. The fact that the increased volume of trade must be closely related to wages and worker material incentive is a different matter. The time has come to act more boldly in this area.

In the trade area, in the 12th Five-Year Plan we shall be concerned less with growth rates per se than with upgrading service standards and with better regulating and redistributing commodity stocks and the organization of trade. How can we tolerate the fact that artificial scarcities of basic items available in sufficient amounts frequently break out in the republic. In this case we are confronted by ignorance and lack of efficiency and professionalism. If we resolve such problems we will fulfill the plan and maintain the necessary pace.

the market and which would influence the enterprises through profitability, size of income and other financial indicators, is no less important. We must more extensively apply enterprise and contractual prices and, at the same time, seek other means of making price setting flexible by upgrading its influence on production quality and worker material incentive.

Finally, the time has come to make optimal use of effective economic levers such as taxes, credits and others in the production control process.

These concepts are not based on theoretical assumptions alone. Some of them have already been tested at the Batumi shoe industry-trade firm and the Republic Center for Organization of the Work for the Satisfaction of Population Demand for Consumer Goods. Clearly, the time has come to test their effectiveness on a broader scale.

The Ministry of Local Industry has good opportunities for improving planning and experimenting in consumer goods production. We currently pay great attention to the development of this sector, the leadership of which has been renovated. The work style for the entire set of probiems must be improved immediately. The participation of local party and soviet bodies in this project must be ensured. We must admit, comrades, that both at the end of the 9th and during the 10th five-year plans we made grave errors. We failed to pay proper attention to local industry. That is why today we must compensate for its straggling and give it substantial help.

In formulating their 12th five-year plan the respective departments of the Central Committee and the republic's Council of Ministers and Gosplan and the Ministry of Local Industry itself must approach the solution of all problems from a qualitatively new position. They must ensure radical changes in the sector on the basis of high discipline, labor organization and modern

consists of increasing the influence of the economic mechanism on the growth of production efficiency and on improving work quality. I believe that the implementation of this decision will be the logical extension of our entire work to improve the management of the agroindustrial complex and its planning. In a number of most important social problems the Food Program is closely related to the comprehensive program for developing the production of consumer goods and the service industry.

It is only quite recently that we have properly undertaken the comprehensive management of this area. We immediately realized that here as well major reorganization and persistent research will be necessary. We must substantially improve the planning and price-setting systems and make better use of economic levers in production control.

Much is being said lately on the subject that planning "on the basis of the fact" is a major obstacle in consumer goods production. Sometimes the market is loaded with expensive items while industry is unable to drop their production, for in that case there would be no growth rates and no plan fulfillment. This requires radical solutions which would enable us, on the one hand, to broaden the rights of the enterprises themselves in determining their planned ratios and, on the other, would orient the production process toward real demand and the orders placed by trade organizations. Such efforts are being already initiated in the country, and the republic's Gosplan, together with the interested ministries and departments, should actively participate in them, formulate corresponding suggestions and increase its exigency.

The creation of a more flexible price-setting mechanism, which would ensure conditions in which industry would find it profitable to produce what suits

organization of the construction and reconstruction of food industry sector enterprises in the 12th Five-Year Plan.

Actually, improvements must also be made in the management of sectors directly related to agriculture, land reclamation in particular and, especially, land reclamation construction. Agricultural intensification directly depends on the solution of a number of problems in planning and designing reclamation systems and creating skilled engineering services in this area.

Finally, further improvements in the management of the agroindustrial complex should be aimed at the upsurge of agriculture itself. This calls for choosing effective economic levers to control commodity output in the private plots of the rural population.

We must formulate a clear strategy for the 12th Five-Year Plan as well. As in the past, we must proceed from the need to increase further the republic's contribution to supplying the country with food and agricultural raw material by further increasing the production of tea leaves, grapes, citrus and other fruits, vegetables, early potatoes, tobacco and other products in which we have specialized on an all-union basis, and ensuring maximal increases in the production of meat, milk and other livestock products which play an important role in shaping the food balance of the Georgian SSR.

Now, when the experiment in APK control in the republic is past the experimental level, ways must be sought to strengthen and perfect intersectorial relations and their economic foundations. In this sense, the USSR Council of Ministers decree according to which the country's Gosplan has ratified the conditions for the 1985-1988 experiment on further perfecting the planned development of agriculture in the Georgian SSR is of particular importance. This is a very important new experiment which essentially

agroindustrial association chairmen must personally review them and issue them to the kolkhozes and sovkhozes within the next few days.

So much for current problems. If we adopt broad party and state positions in our approach to this area, we would unquestionably see that managing the republic's agroindustrial complex requires further improvements.

It is necessary, above all, to coordinate better and more closely the work of the Ministry of the Fruit and Vegetable Industry with the agroindustrial complex structure. Greater coordination must be achieved in the activities of the Ministry of Procurement and the other ministries and departments involved in agroindustrial integration, including Tsekavshiri.

Finally, after formulating the requirement of intensifying efforts for the implementation of the Food Program, the Central Committee plenum did not ask for any reason to expand it by taking major steps to develop the processing sectors of the agroindustrial complex and to take their enterprises closer to the kolkhozes and sovkhozes. We have still not achieved this objective. No uniform approach prevails here, and a disproportion between procurement and processing capacities is felt.

Major omissions in planning and management are confirmed by the low level of output of many processing industry enterprises. Most of them operate with morally and physically obsolete equipment. Nor are we satisfied with the pace of technical retooling. No more than 60 percent of the need for most important types of equipment is being met. Yet no good quality production is possible with poor equipment.

We ask comrades D. I. Patiashvili and G. A. Andronikashvili to consider the situation and take under their special control the work on all APK industrial construction projects and to formulate the necessary steps to improve the

also of organizational-party and ideological work.

The comrades probably remember that at the 1975 18th CP of Georgia Central Committee Plenum we described this as problem number one. The problem remains equally relevant today. The production of rough forage in the republic has increased by 36.4 percent. This includes hay by 56 percent, haylage by 50.4 percent and silage by 47.4 percent. Thanks to this, we were able to reach certain positive indicators in animal husbandry development, including during last wintering season as well. The task is not only not to lower our attention to such problems but to increase it significantly.

There are some who believe that feed production is a seasonal operation. This is absolutely wrong. Such work must be done throughout the year, starting with readying the equipment and ending with storing and preparing animal feeds.

I must point out that we are not entirely satisfied with the pace at which feed crops are being planted. Some areas have fallen seriously behind. The feed harvesting campaign must take place on a particularly well-organized basis; better use must be made of the equipment and special brigades of mowers, consisting of secondary and higher school students, must be set up and progressive forms of material and moral incentive must be applied. Everyone must watch over the quality of procured fodder. However, we assign daily supervision of this to the republic's People's Control Committee. We ask the republic's Council of Ministers to take immediate steps to help the Meskhet-Dzhavakheti Rayon with motor vehicles.

As instructed by the CP of Georgia Central Committee, the State Committee for Agricultural Production completed the formulation and review of the feed balance for each rayon. The first secretaries of party committees and rayon

This led to substantial changes in the implementation of the Food Program. Additional amounts shipped to the All-Union Fund included citrus fruit, by a factor of 3.2, other fruits by a factor of 1.8 and vegetables and potatoes by a factor of 1.2. The needs of the republic's population for edible products is being satisfied much better. All of this was accomplished despite most difficult weather conditions.

Could we conclude, therefore, that the thus-established management system is being optimally utilized? Unfortunately, we cannot, for a variety of subjective and objective reasons about which we have spoken frequently. The main one, however, is the insufficient utilization of the potential created in the countryside. This applies, above all, to the land, material-financial funds, mechanization, reclamation and chemization. The crop levels of some farm commodities remain low and so does livestock productivity. Production costs are high.

Today, when it is a question of successfully completing the farm year and the five-year plan as a whole, I believe that we could give the rural working people the assignment of reviewing yet once again the possibilities of each brigade, livestock farm, kolkhoz and sovkhoz, to increase output by 0.5-1 percent and procurements by 1-2 percent and to reduce losses by 3-5 percent. These figures are entirely realistic. Within a 2-week period the State Committee for Agricultural Production, the Ministry of the Fruit and Vegetable Industry and the Rayon Agroindustrial Association must prepare the necessary materials and, together with the Gosplan, submit corresponding proposals to the directive-issuing bodies in the republic.

The CPSU Central Committee is currently supervising problems of feed production not only in the departments of agriculture and food industry but

We do have something to offer up at the CP of Georgia Congress. Substantial experience has been acquired. We reported on such matters to the April CPSU Central Committee Plenum as well. Our management experiments and innovations are precisely aimed at deleting obsolete and poor instructions so that, as demanded by the plenum, as we develop the centralized principle in resolving strategic problems further, we can simultaneously upgrade the responsibility of republic and local bodies in the management of economic and sociocultural construction. In a word, our main objective is the optimal combination of centralized with territorial principles in planning and management, eliminating parochial and departmental trends and neglect of state interests or, in other words, asserting and developing the principles of democratic centralism in national economic management.

Our managerial innovations have been most complete in the agroindustrial complex. After establishing rayon agroindustrial associations, we combined three republic ministries and departments within a single State Committee for Agricultural Production, thus creating an integral economic management and administration system.

fleet are considerably inferior to the growth rates of truck hauling. Generally speaking, during the next 5 years we must try to coordinate better the work of the various transportation systems and, finally, decisively undertake to improve passenger transportation. Such problems must be properly reflected in the 12th Five-Year Plan for the republic's socioeconomic development.

Communications is a very specific and complex sector. Frankly speaking, we do not study its work with the required frequency, although under contemporary conditions it determines the efficiency with which all sectors without exception function. Numerous shortcomings exist in this area. The ministry is poorly implementing the instructions of the Central Committee Bureau concerning improvements in telephone communications and fails to display the necessary exigency. Clearly, it would be proper for Comrade Minister V. I. Kobakhidze to report at the congress on the way he intends to reorganize the style of management in the sector.

In this case, all of us must show concern for the development of the material and technical base for communications, which determines the solution of the problems of production automation and management.

IV

Now that we are discussing management style and methods, we can only agree with Comrade M. S. Gorbachev's statement at the plenum, to the effect that whatever approach we may take to economics, in the final account everything rests on the need seriously to improve management and the economic mechanism as a whole. This is an economic, social and political problem, for it is in the line of the overall advancement of production relations at the developed socialist stage.

construction workers. Last year, as we know, the republic used all of its planned capital investments and fulfilled its program for construction and installation work. This success must be consolidated in the final year of the five-year plan as well, which will be a good gift to our party congress.

Yesterday we held a meeting of the republic's party and economic aktiv, specially dedicated to problems of further perfecting capital construction. As you know, recently our ministries of construction and agricultural construction were combined within a single union-republic ministry. Despite this fact, we discussed in detail the tasks which now face the republic's Ministry of Construction. We emphasized the main thing: that the reorganization must yield results this very year. This is particularly important, for during the 12th Five-Year Plan, taking its experience into consideration, the sector must qualitatively reorganize its work. The necessary organizational prerequisites to this effect are now extant.

We need a completely formulated plan of action in the areas of power industry and, particularly, transport construction. The laying of the tracks of the Caucasus Mountain Pass Railroad is being initiated in the republic. The difficulty of the tasks which face us should not be belittled. For a long time we worked for a positive solution of this problem. This, comrades, is an expression of great trust in our entire republic. Never before have we undertaken such a project and we must adopt a most serious and responsible attitude toward this matter.

We must also ensure the active solution of other urgent problems.

Nor have we found an optimal solution to the problem of eliminating inefficient rail runs. Not all containerized hauling within the republic is being done by truck. The quality indicators of the use of the motor vehicle

production of substandard items will be subject to serious party review.

The updating of the production apparatus is decisively linked to capital investment policy. Over the past 10 years the republic has done a great deal to improve the sectorial, reproduction and technological structures of capital investments. Nevertheless, to this day we have been unable to ensure the implementation of a unified policy in the growth of production capacities essentially through retooling and reconstruction of operating enterprises on a new technological base, and use funds allocated for such purposes on a priority basis.

In formulating their 12th Five-Year and subsequent plans, ministries, departments, associations, enterprises and organizations must ensure the accelerated retooling of operating production facilities. We must learn, following the example of a number of enterprises engaged in reconstruction without interrupting their basic production, comprehensively to resolve all problems which arise in order to obtain maximal returns.

In this connection, it is important to ensure the prompt startup of facilities. The annual startup plans for productive capital were not fulfilled even once during the five-year period. Yet in the final account, the efficiency of capital investments is rated precisely on the basis of this indicator. The startup program for this year must be implemented in full! This is not a task for the construction workers alone. A great deal depends on the customers. In turn, the party and soviet bodies must exert greater influence in resolving such problems and make stricter demands of managers.

The time has come to react on a more principled basis to cases in which projects, as was pointed out at the CPSU Central Committee plenum, take excessively long to complete. We do not wish to belittle the merits of our

the light of the requirements of the April CPSU Central Committee Plenum. It is quite important to energize even further the work of the Republic Coordination Council and the activities of the bureau members, Central Committee secretaries and deputy chairmen of the Council of Ministers, who are members of this council. We must define our attitude toward all such items with extreme precision and clarity.

Decisive improvements in the quality of output which, as Comrade M. S. Gorbachev emphasized, is indivisible from the acceleration of scientific and technical progress and the growth of production efficiency, assume particular importance. It is no accident that the party has placed this problem at the center of its economic policy. In addition to updating production and replacing obsolete with more modern and more progressive items, this problem has its political aspect as well. The CPSU Central Committee Plenum considered any disparity between output and contemporary technical and economic, aesthetic and all other consumer requirements and, occasionally, clearly defective goods, a misuse of material resources and a waste of the labor of our people.

It is particularly inadmissible for the low quality of items to be caused by subjective factors, unconscientiousness and irresponsibility of managers. Such phenomena must be decisively eliminated, particularly in accordance with the new procedure for the certification of items into two quality categories; we must eliminate the production of substandard and poor quality goods. In the past 4 months, the Georgian Republic Gosstandart Administration levied 122 economic fines totaling in excess of 2.5 million rubles.

We are warning all managers that problems of the quality of produced goods will be henceforth subject to particular control and that each case of

Let us consider the republic's territorial robotics center alone. It is important that all problems be resolved comprehensively and that a uniform technical policy for the use of robots be formulated. Scientific research and design organizations must be actively harnessed for such work.

Let me point out that the Georgian Academy of Sciences and, particularly, I. V. Prangishvili, who will address our plenum, are working particularly energetically in this area today. A great deal is being done by the Central Committee, where a special task force is being headed by Comrade B. V. Nikolskiy.

The problem of acceleration of scientific and technical progress is quite topical for other republic industry sectors as well. In our view, the development of capacities for the production of semiconductor materials is of essential significance. This marks the birth of an essentially new trend which is quite science-intensive and requires no substantial power or material outlays. This should provide an additional impetus for the development of a base for semiconductor electronics in our republic. The Central Committee Industry Department, which has energetically undertaken this major project, should carry it out to its completion. All interested organizations must become involved in it.

It is necessary, in determining priorities in the development of scientific and technical progress, to assign such priority to the application of nonenergy-intensive new technologies and types of output. Generally speaking, we must submit to the 27th CP of Georgia Congress an efficient energy program. The energetic start of the 12th Five-Year Plan will decisively depend on the extent to which now, in the remaining time before the end of the year, we can review our attitude toward science and scientific and technical progress in

compared to the norm. In the machine-building enterprises alone more than one-third of the equipment is over 15 years old.

That is why the CPSU Central Committee Plenum stipulation on the need substantially to upgrade the equipment replacement coefficient is particularly relevant in our republic.

Naturally, once again machine building plays a decisive role in this respect. Its development, Comrade M. S. Gorbachev said, must be considered a priority. This is an essential stipulation of the April Central Committee Plenum.

The share of machine building and metal processing will increase in the overall volume of the republic's industrial output during the 12th Five-Year Plan. This will require paying particular attention to the intensification of scientific and technical progress in the sector. In planning problems of enterprise reconstruction and technical retooling, particular attention should be paid to mastering high-efficiency technological processes, applying highly productive equipment and broadening the area of application of welded structures, precision stamping, etc.

Such problems must be reflected in the joint bilateral steps taken by the republic and the respective union ministries. It would make sense for the Council of Ministers, together with the Gosplan, the State Committee for Science and Technology and the union ministries to study properly, yet once again, all the items included in these decisions and, if necessary, to supplement them and to complete this major project on time for the congress.

It is a question of the fact that in accordance with the stipulations of the April Plenum we must maximally ensure a conversion to essentially new technological systems and to the latest, most efficient technology.

We also have a store of scientific ideas and a certain organizational base.

large-scale measures in this area the problems of the 12th Five-Year Plan will remain unresolved.

The republic has formulated a comprehensive program for scientific and technical progress for the 1986-2005 period. As we complete and concretize it and as we formulate plans for the development of science and technology, we must take into consideration the need to make more extensive use of progressive technologies, computers, electronics and flexible automated production systems and for a drastic reduction in material intensiveness and increasing science-intensive output. The task of the State Committee for Science and Technology, Gosplan, Gosstroy and Academy of Sciences and ministries and departments is to raise the republic's scientific and technical target programs for the new five-year plan to a level at which they will yield specific production returns. In a word, comrades, our scientific and technical plans and programs must become more advanced and progressive.

The capital- and power-labor ratios and the share of progressive types of machines and equipment must be significantly increased in order to make the republic a true testing ground for the application of scientific and technical achievements.

What kind of technological standard is it if even in our machine building the share of automated and semi-automated machine tools does not exceed 12 percent, machine tools with digital programming account for 4 percent, and metal-cutting machines within automated lines for 2 percent only? The degree of wear of basic capital in industry is increasing. Whereas in 1980 15.3 percent of machines and equipment were renovated, by 1983 the figure had dropped to 13.3 percent. During this five-year plan, the actual average annual writeoff of machines and equipment was lower by a factor of almost 1.6

leadership of science and the role and responsibility of the respective management bodies--the Academy of Sciences, the Gosplan and the State Committee for Science and Technology. The system of agricultural construction management was perfected; an energetic search is under way for nontraditional forms of integration of science with production. A Republic Coordination Council for Science and Scientific and Technical Progress is working efficiently.

The territorial management of scientific and technical progress is being perfected within the framework of the overall development of regional aspects of management.

It is particularly noteworthy that the attitude itself of party, soviet and economic managers concerning scientific and technical achievements has radically changed. In specific terms, this has had a positive influence on the implementation of scientific and technical development plans. The economic effect of the application of new developments doubled during the five-year period and tripled compared to 1975. It is particularly satisfying that this trend is characteristic of academic institutes as well.

Nevertheless, possibilities in this area remain truly inexhaustible, once again and above all in the planning area.

What should a high-quality plan for new equipment look like? Obviously, it must aim the production process toward achieving the highest possible end results in labor productivity, quality of output, capital returns and conservation of raw materials, energy and materials. To this effect, we must include in the plans the use of the most advanced technology. Today technology is a key problem, the foundation for everything. Each association and enterprise must develop the feeling that without the implementation of

frontranking positions.

We also believe that the 12th Five-Year Plan must become model from the viewpoint of planning itself, of the method used in drafting the plan. This applies not only to the republic bodies but the local planning commissions as well.

It is precisely on this basis that we must formulate all of our proposals relative to the Basic Directions in the Economic and Social Development of the Georgian SSR in 1986-1990 and Through the Year 2000.

III

The specific parameters of the Basic Directions for the 12th Five-Year Plan are being drafted. They will be refined further until the 27th Congress. That is why it would hardly make any sense to cite many figures and computations today.

Nevertheless, we must clearly define the basic trends and directions in the development of the individual economic sectors and areas, so that we take to the congress a profoundly thought-out program for their development.

A radical turn in intensification presumes an essential acceleration of scientific and technical progress and the creation of favorable conditions for the application of the latest achievements of science and progressive experience. The April CPSU Central Committee Plenum raised this question to an essentially new height. Today the party gives priority to the radical acceleration of scientific and technical progress.

In recent years, particularly after the 6th CP of Georgia Central Committee Plenum, we undertook to deal much more specifically with problems of the efficiency of scientific research and the utilization of their results in the national economy. We have substantially raised the level of the party's

this from our own positive and negative experience as well.

In order energetically to start the 12th Five-Year Plan it is necessary precisely now, during the preparatory period, to draw basic conclusions from the errors which were made in the formulation of the 9th, 10th and 11th five-year plans. Such errors, comrades, were numerous.

For this reason, it is important to analyze well and take into consideration our entire practical experience, including our considerable positive experience, in the formulation of the programs for the republic's economic and social development in the 12th Five-Year Plan and on a longer-range basis.

In this case we must, above all, properly define the essence of our ideology in the area of planning. Based on all that was said on this subject, our planning policy for the 12th Five-Year Plan must be aimed at directing not only individual labor collectives but the entire republic national economy to reaching the standards of the most highly developed areas of the country and attaining the best possible indicators in each complex as we eliminate once and for all our lagging behind the average union level for the most important items. This is the main task and it is precisely in this spirit that we must prepare for the congress.

A great deal has been accomplished in this respect by the Tbilisi aerospace workers, who launched the initiative "Each Enterprise Must Be Among the Best in the Sector and the Country!" This approach is equally realistic in the case of the Madnul Ore Mining-Concentration Combine, a number of machine-building plants and associations, some light and food industry enterprises, etc. I believe that it is entirely realistic. Until recently, 5-6 years ago, both the aerospace builders and the people of Madnul had seriously fallen behind average sectorial indicators whereas today they have reached

the work to be done in this respect become even clearer by comparing some of the republic's socioeconomic indicators with the standards reached by the frontranking areas in the country.

In terms of the growth of its national income, the Georgian SSR is ninth in the country; it is 12th in the growth rate of the consumption fund. Generally speaking, more detailed work must be done on correlating the accumulation and consumption funds. Unquestionably, a surplus of the generated national income over its use is a trump card in our favor. Here, however, we must also define and ensure optimal ratios.

I believe that it is precisely in accordance with these trends--on the one hand, high rates of development and, on the other, a remaining lag in a number of important items--that we should formulate the main trends for the future and draft corresponding materials and recommendations for the congress.

At the same time, we must not forget how tremendously relevant to the republic is the problem of the optimal location of production forces. We must urge on some areas, particularly the mountain rayons. Tireless attention is being paid to such matters. More than 20 special decrees have been passed. During the 10th and 11th five-year plans, 35 enterprise branches were opened in the republic's mountain and foothill rayons, which now account for output worth 83 million rubles.

However, we consider even this pace as entirely inadequate. Above all, it is time to convert from individual, albeit major, decisions to systematic and comprehensive planning of the faster development of these areas.

The CPSU Central Committee Plenum demanded of us to provide a qualitative elaboration of the plan for the next year and the 12th Five-Year Plan as a whole. Today the problem of planning quality is the most relevant. We know

as noted in several party documents. Now, after the April Plenum, the task is to act more daringly and energetically, and extensively to put to practical use the results of experiments of proven value.

The problems of planning, which Comrade M. S. Gorbachev described as the core of management, assume decisive significance. It is no accident that the process of acceleration of the rates of socioeconomic development in the republic has been based in recent years above all on perfecting planning and management.

A great deal has been accomplished. In this sense, each five-year plan has included specific commitments and has oriented our national economy toward resolving the most topical problems. As a result, from ensuring the meeting of individual most important volume indicators and growth rates of output, we have gone to the profound study of all financial and economic activities, the development of a system for controlling profits, production costs, etc., and a certain control over monetary circulation. Such has been the range of our efforts in planning.

It was precisely this which has been of great help in systematically implementing the strategic trend of surmounting the relative lagging of the republic behind the average union level for most important indicators of socioeconomic growth. The 11th Five-Year Plan played a major role in this respect. The fact that by the end of the five-year plan the republic will reach and even somewhat outstrip the average union level of per capita gross national income is of essential significance.

Nevertheless, the republic is still substantially behind the average union level for a number of indicators. For example, the share of industry in the structure of its national economy remains low. The difficulty and extent of

We warn, comrades, that many managers will be asked strictly to account for their actions at the 27th CP of Georgia Congress as to whether or not they did everything possible to ensure reaching the planned figures for the republic. Every manager-party member must be prepared for such a serious and exigent discussion.

II

It is no secret to anyone that the condition in which we shall complete the present five-year plan will largely determine our future work. On this level, the task facing us is extremely clear: the 12th Five-Year Plan must be off to an energetic start!

To this effect, the party's Central Committee has checked both theoretically and practically the specific course of making extensive use of the achievements of the scientific and technical revolution, making the forms of socialist economic management consistent with contemporary conditions and requirements and achieving a substantial acceleration of socioeconomic progress. There simply is no other way, as Comrade M. S. Gorbachev emphasized at the April Plenum.

The plenum formulated the crucial directions to be followed in the implementation of the strategic task of economic intensification and acceleration of scientific and technical progress, reorganization of management and planning and the structural and investment policy, comprehensively enhancing organization and discipline and radically improving the work style.

We must point out that in recent years, starting with the adoption of the CPSU Central Committee decree on the Tbilisi gorkom, our republic's party organization has gained noticeable experience in resolving many such problems,

The number of lagging enterprises must be reduced maximally. They include the Kavkaztransformator and Gruzsel'khozmash associations, the Plant for Electrical Machine Boosters in Poti, the Tsentrolit Plant in Tbilisi and many others, including those involved in the broad all-union experiment.

Taking the developing situation into consideration, the republic's Gosplan must issue additional assignments to some machine-building enterprises, including those which are successfully fulfilling their five-year plans.

This applies to other enterprises under union jurisdiction. In particular, it is possible to reduce somewhat the gap developed at the Batumi Petroleum Refinery, providing that the union bodies resolve the problem of additional petroleum supplies. We must seek reserves in other sectors as well more persistently, using as our main argument the stipulations of the April CPSU Central Committee Plenum.

Briefly, the party, soviet and economic bodies must assume special supervision over the growth rates of industrial output for the republic at large and its individual areas.

Taking into consideration the difficult objective conditions in which the republic's national economy has had to develop--natural disasters, securing resources, the market situation and other difficulties--as a whole quite impressive indicators have been achieved in other areas as well, although they too remain below the five-year plan stipulations.

We are on the way to reaching one of the highest growth rates of average annual volume of gross output in agriculture in the country--113.3 percent. Retail trade has increased rapidly, reaching 124.8 percent and the population's real income has reached 120.4 percent. The gross public product will total 27.3 percent and the produced national income 28.7 percent.

Nevertheless, the lag which has developed will affect the implementation of the long-term program for the republic's socioeconomic development. The republic's Communist Party Congress must made a thorough study of all of these trends and processes and earmark ways which will compensate for this gap during the 12th Five-Year Plan and maintain the high growth rates of the economy.

At the same time, even in terms of indicators which show that the implementation of the five-year plan is developing more or less favorably, extensive organizational work will be required, for all of our estimates are preliminary and are as yet to be implemented.

For example, we cannot fail to be concerned by the fact that, based on the results of the first 4 years, the growth rates in machine-building output in the republic have fallen behind the planned figures by 1.5 percent. We believe that the machine builders can close this gap entirely merely by producing, in addition to the planned figure, goods worth 10 to 15 million rubles. Comrades, we have the necessary reserves to accomplish this.

planned level.

As to upgrading the well-being of the working people, let us note the faster growth in the production of consumer goods, which will amount to 38 percent. An additional 160,000 people will become involved in public production.

stipulations of the 26th CPSU Congress. Despite extremely adverse weather conditions and natural disasters, the agroindustrial complex is coping with the fulfillment of its plans for the production of industrial commodities. The major breakdown in the wine industry, which was the result of the unfinished harvesting of the grapes, is being compensated for by the canning and tea industries and other APK [agroindustrial complex] sectors.

Suffice it to point out that the tea leaf and citrus growers will harvest more than 330,000 tons of tea leaves and 130,000 tons of citrus fruits over and above the five-year plan. The plans for purchasing most of the other most important agricultural commodities and raw materials will be fulfilled and overfulfilled. The stressed capital construction program is being successfully implemented. The construction workers pledged to reach the level stipulated in the five-year plan for the use of capital investments, including housing construction, construction and installation work, and delivery of housing by 1 October.

The various transportation systems will be developed further. In particular, the new Marabda-Akhalkalaki and the highway across the Caucasus railroad tracks will be commissioned. This is not only economically important but is also of tremendous social significance.

Major changes have been noted in the acceleration of scientific and technical progress. Social labor productivity will increase 26.5 percent for the 5-year period, including 19 percent in industry. It is true that in order to achieve this the Gosplan and State Committee for Labor must make a thorough assessment of the size of the industrial personnel base in the sector and submit corresponding proposals to the Council of Ministers before the end of May. Based on the results of the first 4 years, the construction workers have reached their

the task, on the one hand, to see to it that union bodies retain the initially agreed-upon volumes and, on the other, to seek reserves for the production of additional amounts of goods worth 120 million rubles.

The growth rates of industry demand particular attention. By the end of May they must be accelerated by 0.2 percent and reach 106.5 percent by the end of the year. Under these circumstances, the strictest possible observance of plan discipline and the stable fulfillment of the production program become extremely necessary.

Most of the comrades here present are perfectly aware of the difficulty and stress involved in producing above-plan output. They are also aware of the categorical ban of amending plans. Nevertheless, the republic's Ministry of Light Industry recently raised with the Gosplan the question of reducing its annual plan by 18 million rubles. The Gosplan comrades acted entirely properly by denying this request. We know that the comrades at the Ministry of Light Industry have substantial difficulties which, however, must be surmounted and the possibilities existing within the sector for increasing the production of consumer goods must be found. We request of the Gosplan's management to continue to approach such problems with equal strictness and exigency.

It is of extreme basic importance for the tasks to be completed this year to be closely related to the implementation of the five-year plan as a whole. The work done this year must contribute to the implementation of the five-year plan, for we have all the necessary prerequisites for meeting its assignments for the most important indicators.

In particular, we plan entirely realistically to ensure a 130 percent growth rate in the overall volume of industrial output, and thus to meet the

stipulation that the development of Soviet society will be determined to an extensive degree by qualitative shifts in the economy and its conversion to intensive growth and all-round improvement in its efficiency was clearly formulated at the April Plenum. It is precisely on the basis of such positions, Comrade M. S. Gorbachev emphasized, that the situation in the national economy must be assessed and future tasks formulated.

It is precisely on this basis that we ascribe great importance to the results of the development of the republic's national economy for the past 4 months. As a whole, the basic indicators are encouraging. Industry produced additional output worth nearly 68 million rubles and outstripped the level of the corresponding period in 1984 by 5.6 percent. The sowing of spring crops is taking place faster than it did last year. More meat, milk and eggs have been procured. The pace of capital construction is increasing. The work of the transportation system has been stabilized and the volume of retail trade and consumer services to the population has increased.

All-round production intensification and increased efficiency is both a long-term strategic task and an urgent problem of economic development, and the main reserve for the successful completion of this present year's plan. As was pointed out at the April CPSU Central Committee Plenum, the 1985 plan must be fulfilled with no amendments whatsoever!

This stipulation is of extremely essential significance to our republic. The planned growth rates of industrial output for the year do not ensure the full implementation of the five-year plan. Furthermore, as you know, since the beginning of the year some union ministries and departments have lowered the planned volumes of output for some of their enterprises.

Therefore, party, soviet and economic bodies and enterprise managers now face

this. They quite properly intend to intensify work with the local soviets during the precongress period, regularly to hear their reports, organize more frequent meetings between deputies and soviet workers and the population, and participate in such undertakings. We must promote the more energetic and interested participation of the soviets in meeting the social demands of the working people. We also request of the Council of Ministers to provide through the Gosplan and the other bodies practical and specific assistance to labor collectives, ministries and departments which may be experiencing difficulties with the implementation of the annual or five-year plan and to work with these organizations on specific issues.

Preparations for the congress are a vital matter for our trade unions which, during this period, must develop the socialist competition more extensively and direct it in such a way that the interests of the entire republic become its cornerstone, and for each collective to strive for the successful fulfillment of the republic's five-year plan. The socialist competition is one of the self-management methods. In the course of it we must more energetically try new means and methods of organizing labor incentive and comprehensively strengthen labor and production discipline.

The Komsomol faces major assignments. The main thing is for the precongress initiatives of young people to be based on a lofty moral foundation and be educational. To this effect, it is very important to this effect to eliminate entirely manifestations of formalism and to encourage the specific and real contribution of every young person, every boy and girl, every adolescent.

The congress's materials will be a concretized manifestation of the activities of all management bodies. Naturally, we must begin with the economy. This is the prime concern of every party member and working person. The

The precongress period must become a time of further enhancement of the prestige of all party organizations, the primary party units in particular. Above all, we must put to practical use in the best possible way the recommendations of the republic meetings of secretaries of primary party organizations, in order comprehensively to contribute to the growth of the labor and political activeness of party members. Here everyone must ask himself the following: Has he and have his fellow workers done everything possible to implement the party's resolutions; have all reserves and possibilities been utilized; have they always been worthy of the party's trust? Self-control is the highest and most perfect form of control and the successful implementation of party decisions is the best foundation for the growth of our party's political prestige.

The communist party congress is not only a partywide event but an event of general political and national importance. That is why state, economic, trade union and Komsomol bodies and public organizations must participate most energetically in the preparations for and holding of the congress. In the final account, the party implements its course through the party members working in such bodies.

For example, the republic's Supreme Soviet and Council of Ministers are working actively, particularly in the areas of expanding democracy, energizing deputy bodies, upgrading the role of the local soviets of people's deputies, strengthening territorial management bodies, etc. However, we should not forget also that the activities of some local soviets are not always consistent with contemporary party requirements.

I believe that the comrades in the respective republic Central Committee departments, Supreme Soviet Presidium and Council of Ministers will agree with

CP of Georgia Congress. The party members in the party organizations of the Soviet army and navy and internal and border troops will elect delegates together with the respective territorial party organizations.

Let us note that preparations for the 27th CP of Georgia Congress are taking place in an organized fashion, on the whole, and in accordance with the special plan which the Central Committee Bureau approved last autumn. The task force which was set up is headed by Comrade B.V. Nikolskiy.

The system of problem groups of delegates proved to be quite effective at the last congress. Such groups were able to discuss the most important problems in the various areas of socioeconomic life more profoundly and on a higher professional level. This time again, as many managers-party members as possible should report to the congress on their work in their own sectors and on the implementation of their official obligations. The problem groups are the best possible means of ensuring precisely such an approach. A great deal of work remains to be done in this area by all Central Committee departments, the party work organization department above all.

It is no accident that the period preceding a congress has always been particularly saturated politically. An accountability and election campaign will take place in the party organizations and the future directions in the country's economic and social development will be discussed extensively. The historical significance of the 27th Party Congress is expressed also in the fact that it will approve a new draft of the CPSU prog: am, the nationwide discussion of which is also to take place in the precongress period.

In a word, as Comrade M. S. Gorbachev, said this will be a time of most intensive and comprehensive work--political, economic, organizational and ideological-theoretical.

Such work is already under way in the republic. Now, after the April Plenum, it has entered its decisive phase. Today as well, at our plenum, along with the main tasks, we must consider organizational problems related to preparations for the 27th CPSU Congress and the convening and holding of the 27th CP of Georgia Congress.

The motion has been made to convene the regular 27th CP of Georgia Congress on 23 January 1986.

The following congress agenda has been suggested:

1. Report by the CP of Georgia Central Committee.
2. Report by the CP of Georgia Auditing Commission.
3. On the draft "Basic Directions in the Economic and Social Development of the USSR in 1986-1990 and Through the Year 2000" to be submitted by the CPSU Central Committee to the 27th Party Congress.
4. Elections of leading bodies of the CP of Georgia.
5. Election of delegates to the 27th CPSU Congress.

It has been suggested to elect one delegate per 270 party members for the 27th

consistently provided a theoretical and practical development and concretized the concept of perfecting developed socialism.

The task formulated by the plenum was as follows: We must reach a new qualitative status in society, in the broadest possible meaning of the term. This means, above all, the scientific and technical renovation of production and attaining the highest world standards of labor productivity. It means perfecting social relations, economic above all. It means making profound changes in the labor area and in the material and spiritual conditions of human life. It means energizing the entire system of political and social institutions and the intensification of socialist democracy and people's self-management.

The April Central Committee Plenum reemphasized the great force of the collective mind and collective leadership provided by our Leninist party, which enable it confidently to earmark programmatic objectives and lay a path to them, raising and harnessing as many as possible of the toiling masses for their implementation.

Frankly speaking, we returned from the plenum inspired, filled with great creative thoughts and an ineradicable wish to implement them sooner.

I

The CPSU Congress is an exceptional event for the party, the people and our entire country. Preparations for it are the most important stage in which we must develop our achievements and reduce shortcomings to a minimum.

It is as though history itself is preparing to take its next step, a step which should be as long and impressive as possible, so that the party and the country may enter the new 5-year period fully armed with the collective experience of the masses.

theory with practice.

We consider the recently held April 1985 CPSU Central Committee Plenum a most important event at which the decision to convene the 27th Party Congress was made. As was pointed out, the forthcoming 27th CPSU Congress will unquestionably become a landmark in the country's development. This gives to the party's precongress work a particular tonality and demands a profound interpretation of the existing situation, bold decisions and energetic actions.

All those who participated in the work of the plenum are still under the impression of the discussions which were held, and the gravity, scale, deeply scientific nature and relevance of the formulated problems. The report submitted by Comrade M. S. Gorbachev at the Central Committee plenum provided further proof of the implementation of the principle of continuity in party management, a continuity in the Leninist understanding of the term, which, as Mikhail Sergeyevich said, means a mandatory advancement and formulation and resolution of new problems and the elimination of anything which obstructs development.

The sober, self-critical and analytical approach to the assessment of the phenomena and facts of reality and development trends were the spirit which imbued the atmosphere of the April CPSU Central Committee Plenum, a spirit toward which it pointed the entire party and all party organizations.

In Comrade M. S. Gorbachev's speech, the Soviet people found convincing answers to many painful problems which urgently require a solution. The speech boldly and sharply posed problems of improving the style and methods of party leadership of the economy and other areas; it extensively interpreted many stipulations and stressed some formulations. At the same time, it

SHEVARDNADZE REPORT TO GEORGIA CENTRAL COMMITTEE PLENUM

WA131816 Tsilsi ZARYA VOSTOKA in Russian 21 May 85 pp 1-4

[Speech by E.A. Shevardnadze, CPSU Central Committee Politburo candidate member and first secretary of the Communist Party [CP] Georgia Central Committee, at the 18 May 1985 22nd CP of Georgia Central Committee Plenum: "Results of the April 1985 CPSU Central Committee Plenum and the Tasks of the Republic's Party Organization of Preparations for the 27th CPSU Congress and 27th CP of Georgia Congress"]

[Text] Comrades:

This is a time of sharp historical turns and revolutionary renovation of the world, a time of active creative construction. Now in its seventh decade, Soviet society is developing at the cutting edge of most important sociopolitical and economic contemporary trends. Daily practice invariably formulates a number of most difficult problems in a great variety of areas of life, which demand thorough scientific interpretation and detailed and accurate answers.

Our Leninist party, equipped with the most progressive theory in the world, and enriched with the priceless experience of the practical leadership of the masses, convincingly provides such answers! It has become the largest possible one-of-a-kind creative laboratory which ensures an amazing blend of

The export of capital can be compared with bleeding dry a human body. The more capital is exported in the pursuit of higher profits, that much more acute, as a rule, are the problems of inflation and unemployment, which have already become chronic.

What "temptations" of capitalism can we talk about? It is true that, compared with previous eras, certain "attractions" do exist. In the Middle Ages, for example, the homeless and unemployed in England were branded and hanged. There is no danger of this under capitalism. They are free to die of starvation or commit suicide. Fourier, one of the great utopian socialists, wrote back at the dawn of capitalism: "The servants of capital speak endlessly of human rights, but forget to establish the principle of the right to work, without which the benefits of capitalist civilization are rendered useless or are reduced to zero..."

Addressing the Bundestag, leader of the Social Democratic Party of Germany faction Vogel assessed the results of the recent Bonn meeting of the "Big Seven" as "a failure" and said: "The 35 million unemployed in the seven largest countries in the West were in no way encouraged by the results of this meeting." Thirty-five million! If each one of these unemployed had just one dependent, this means that 70 million people have no steady means of existence. An entire state of "redundant" people! Wonderful "temptations"!

A special "consultative and business council" has been set up in the United States, whose main task is to "implement the traditional role and rights of corporations to secure maximum profits under any social rules of behavior...." What do the capitalists care about unemployment or inflation. They need profit and profit alone. This is how Mr (Medene), former chief economist at the U.S. Chamber of Commerce, described the "temptations" of capitalism: "Growing increasingly richer, the United States enjoys less and less the fruits of this wealth. Inflation and rising taxes consume any real increase in the income of industrial workers and national minorities. Our wealth has not prevented us from sliding down to 15th place in the world in terms of literacy and occupying 10th place in terms of infant mortality. The unemployed are in a particularly disastrous position."

The level of prosperity in socialist countries is steadily rising. Following his visit to the Soviet Union last year, the well-known U.S. economist Galbraith wrote in the magazine NEW YORKER after the qualification "I am not a champion of the Soviet system": "Both statistics and the overall picture of life attest to the fact that, in the last few years, the Soviet economy has achieved vast material progress. An idle class simply does not exist in the Soviet Union. The success of their system is explained by the fact that, in contrast with the Western industrial economies, the Soviet system makes full use of all labor resources." Senator C. Mathias, someone else who is not a champion of communism, has said the very same thing: "It is absolutely obvious that, in the 10 years since my last trip to the USSR, the standard of living in that country has risen."

Consequently, our opponents' attempts to present matters as if the socialist countries are trying to apply capitalist methods of economic management because of disorder in the economy's development, have simply nothing in common with reality. It was noted at last year's economic conference of CEMA member-countries that socialism is capable of successfully resolving the most complex national and international problems. As a result of the selfless labor by their peoples and thanks to their close cooperation, the socialist countries, overcoming the difficulties, have scored outstanding achievements in the economy, culture, education, and health services, in affirming the equality and friendship of nations, and in creating favorable conditions for the flourishing of personality. These successes prove the vital strength of the socialist system and its superiority over capitalism.

Consequently, the search for specific forms and methods for managing the national economy began only after the victory of the socialist revolution and the liquidation of private ownership of the means of production. At times this was done by the method of "trial" and "error." There was, for example, a time when the law of value was being ignored within the Soviet economy. Many prices at that time did not correspond with socially necessary expenditures. Matters reached the point of absurdity. Prices for some agricultural products were so low that they did not cover even the expense for delivery of finished products to the procurement centers. The situation was significantly rectified following the CPSU Central Committee September (1953) Plenum. Further extensive work to improve the economic machinery in agriculture was done following the CPSU Central Committee March (1965) Plenum. All this was a process of normal creative search. And yet, each time these measures gave rise to nothing but "dogmas" about rejection of Marxism in the West! It is true, however, that each time these "dogmas" burst like soap bubbles.

The second and quite widespread series of "dogmas" emerges on different socialist countries. They are concocted on the following principle: If some forms and methods of national economic management in a socialist country differ from those prevailing in the Soviet Union, this is evidence of "deviation from traditional Marxist prescriptions." Matters are presented as if the building of communism is supposed to proceed according to a uniform model. Thus, the search for more efficient methods of economic management in Hungary served as an "argument" to support the conclusion that "the country is deviating from the traditional Marxist objective of universal equality." But such an objective has not been set by anyone. It is true that, announcing Hungary's "deviation" from the "Marxist objective," the magazine U.S. NEWS & WORLD REPORT was forced to admit that "even after years of distancing itself (?!) from Marxism, 94 percent of Hungary's total volume of industrial output is, as before, accounted for by state enterprises."

At present the system of economic management is being improved in Bulgaria, Hungary, the GDR, Czechoslovakia, and other socialist countries in light of specific conditions and achievements. This is fully governed by law. V.I. Lenin wrote in his work "On the Caricature of Marxism": "It is inevitable that all nations will arrive at socialism, but they will not arrive there along the same path; each one will make an original contribution to some form of democracy, to some variety of the dictatorship of the proletariat, and to some pace of socialist transformations of the various aspects of social life."

At the same time, given the great variety of specific national features and traditions that must definitely be taken into account in the building of socialism, practice has fully confirmed the correctness of the stipulation of Marxist-Leninist theory that socialist building is based in a number of fundamental laws common to all countries that take the path of communist building. The experience of the socialist systems' development shows that negative consequences cannot but result when these laws are ignored.

IV. Finally, we have the "temptations" of free enterprises. First of all, it must be be made clear that free enterprise, together with its characteristic era of free competition, was consigned to oblivion long ago. It has been replaced, even as Lenin foresaw, by monopoly domination. Capital is surging abroad in the pursuit of greater profits. While capitalism remains capitalism, the surplus capital is channeled not toward raising the living standards of the masses in a given country, since this would mean a reduction in the capitalists' profits, but toward boosting profits by exporting capital abroad, to the backward countries.

Summing up the experience in building the new society on the eve of October's 4th anniversary, V.I. Lenin wrote that socialism must be built "not directly on enthusiasm, but with the help of enthusiasm...on personal interest...."

During the first years of soviet power in our country, communes were being formed out of the landowners' estates. On their own initiative, their organizers introduced a leveling distribution of income according to the number of family members, including children, and regardless of the number of those capable of working and of their labor contribution. In their sincere desire to speed up the building of the new society, the communards naturally did not even suspect that they were acting contrary to its scientific principles. The experience of the socialist countries has demonstrated that the leveling principle of distribution is alien to socialism.

The acceleration of the scientific and technical progress demands a more profound utilization of the law on distribution according to the quantity and quality of labor. This is why it is completely natural that the socialist countries, in light of their specific features, are engaged in a search for new and more efficient forms of personal and collective incentives. It was proposed at the CPSU Central Committee April (1985) Plenum "to elaborate specific and effective measures to cleanse the distribution machinery of leveling, unearned incomes, and everything else that runs contrary to our society's economic norms and moral ideals, and to ensure the direct dependence of each worker's and each collective's material position on the results of their labor."

III. Let us now turn to "dogmas." It is a futile task to seek them in the socialist countries. This is so because, in the first place, the classics of scientific communism formulated the essence of their teaching with utmost clarity which rules out any ambiguity or reservations. The "Communist Manifesto" states: "Communists can express their theory by a single principle: destruction of private property." This is why the answer to the question of who owns the most important means of production (factories, plants, mines, railroads, and so on) and in which direction the aforementioned process is developing, also answers whether a given country participates in building the communist society.

Secondly, the classics of Marxism-Leninism defined only the most general principles and features of the new society in their analysis of the laws governing the movement of the capitalist method of production and the objective necessity for its replacement by a more progressive system, the communist system. They noted repeatedly that their teaching is not dogma, but a guide for action. "We are," F. Engels said, "ADVOCATES OF CONSTANT AND UNINTERRUPTED DEVELOPMENT, and we do not intend to dictate any final laws to mankind. You will not find even a hint of preconceived opinions about details of the future society's organization with us. We will be satisfied when we manage to transfer the means of production into the hands of the whole society...."

The classics left no prescriptions for specific forms and methods of management. In his speech on the organization of the new society at the First Congress of Supreme National Economic Council Soviets, V.I. Lenin said that when we took power in order to embark on the socialist revolution, we knew that the private ownership of the means of production was condemned by history and that the exploiters would inevitably be expropriated, but we could not have known either the form the transformation would take or the pace of the specific reorganization. In Lenin's figurative expression, while the bourgeoisie, upon coming to power, was provided with "an experienced crew, a previously mapped road, and machinery that had already been tested," when the proletariat gained power it had "neither a crew, nor a road; it had altogether nothing, absolutely nothing that had been tested in advance!"

The objective of socialist production is the fullest possible satisfaction of working people's needs at any given stage of production. As early as 1902, when the first party program was being prepared, V.I. Lenin proposed that it should state that the social revolution by the proletariat replaces private property with social property and introduces planned organization of social production not only "to satisfy the needs of members but also to secure the TOTAL prosperity and free ALL-AROUND development of ALL members of society." Since the victory of the Great October Revolution, this proposition has run through all party and state documents. It was noted at the CPSU Central Committee March (1985) Extraordinary Plenum that the party will unswervingly follow the social policy elaborated by it. Everything for the sake of man, everything for the benefit of man -- this program stipulation must be given increasingly deep and specific content.

This is why the production of use values is the immediate objective of production collectives under socialism. Profit is an important indicator, but it cannot be an objective of production, let alone an end in itself.

II. The next "argument," which is widely used in conjectures about the "revision" of Marxist-Leninist economic principles and "deviation from the Marxist objective of universal equality," is THE SEARCH FOR NEW AND MORE EFFICIENT FORMS AND METHODS OF MATERIAL INCENTIVES in the socialist countries. The "holy persecution" choir is diligently laboring to present matters as if, according to Marxist-Leninist economic theory, a leveling distribution of material wealth exists in the communist world. "According to Marxism," the false voices pontificate, "people can be forced to work either like soldiers or like saints." And as you go on, it gets even better: "The development of economic incentives means a rejection of centralized planning."

Yes, it is true that remuneration according to labor is not a communist principle. Communism's fundamental principle is "from each according to his ability, to each according to his needs." But it would be advisable to make sure it is a "saint's day" before "ringing the bell." It was, after all, none other than Marx who spoke out resolutely against leveling at the first stage of communist society, and scientifically substantiated the need for distribution of material wealth according to the quantity and quality of labor. "At this stage," he wrote, "EQUAL RIGHT is in principle still a BOURGEOIS RIGHT... Equality is contained in the fact that measurement is by AN EQUAL YARDSTICK -- labor." He furthermore noted that a right can never be at a higher level than the economic system and the cultural development of society determined by it.

Developing the Marxist principles of distribution of material wealth under communism, V.I. Lenin wrote that the first stage of communism cannot produce fairness and equality in this respect. "Differences in wealth will remain, and unfair differences at that, but THE EXPLOITATION of man by man will be rendered impossible.... Thus," he concludes, "at the first stage of communist society (which is usually called socialism) the 'bourgeois right' is abolished not fully but only partially, only commensurate with the economic transformation that has already been achieved, in other words only with respect to the means of production."

During the transition from "war communism," which was an enforced measure under the specific historical circumstances, to the New Economic Policy [NEP], the principle of distribution according to labor became one of the most important principles of the socialist system of economic management.

It is also happening now, when the socialist countries are in the process of further improving the system of economic management in light of the achievements of scientific and technical progress and the accumulated experience. The U.S. magazine U.S. NEWS & WORLD REPORT is particularly outstanding for its falsity, having recently published a series of articles entitled "Marxist World -- Capitalist Temptations." Even Baron Munchhausen would have envied such inventiveness. The things these articles said! It was reported, for example, that the communist countries are "revising the Marxist economic principles," "deviating from the Marxist objective of universal equality," "discarding the sacred dogmas of Marxism," and "switching to the methods of free enterprise."

I. PROFIT is the "everlasting" baton of the "conductors" of the anticommunist choir. A whole coterie of scientists and all kinds of "specialists" in the West are impressing on "public" opinion the idea that profit is the offspring of capitalism. Hence the earning of profit "is contrary to Marxist-Leninist economic theory" while "the planned economy is hostile to profits!" It is well known that profit is the money form of surplus product, which emerged many centuries before the discovery of America. It has existed in different forms in both slave-owning and feudal societies. As goods-money relations developed, profit became the basic form of expressing surplus product.

The need for surplus product in the communist society was scientifically substantiated by K. Marx and developed by V.I. Lenin. In Lenin's work "State and Revolution," he wrote: "In his 'Critique of the Gotha Program," Marx refutes in detail Lassale's idea of a worker receiving an 'undiminished' or 'full product of labor' under socialism."

The classics of Marsixm-Leninism convincingly proved that surplus product will exist even under total communism, but then it, just as the global social product, will be measured directly in terms of work time. Insofar as goods-money relations are maintained under socialism, profit is an important form of surplus product. The organization of financial autonomy and profitable operations by socialist enterprises was presented as one of the most important tasks in Lenin's works reviewing the experience of the first years of socialist building in our country.

Under the conditions of intensifying the economy, the role of profit as an indicator of production efficiency growth is steadily rising. This is why much attention is given to profit in the Soviet Union and the other socialist countries in the process of improving the forms and methods of national economic management. A fundamental difference exists, however, between capitalist profits and the profitable operations of socialist enterprise.

It is well known that the production process is organized for the sake of use values, which directly constitute means of existence. Use values make up the material content of wealth, no matter what the latter's social form may be. But the production of specific goods is of interest to the capitalist only to the extent that it may be profitable. The immediate objective of capitalist production, Marx wrote, is to produce not goods but surplus value or profit in its advanced form, to produce not product but surplus product.

The capitalists are ruined without profit. And this is why they go to any length for profit's sake: deals to raise monopoly prices and bribery, arson and the ruin of competitors, espionage, and blackmail. "The official stance of U S. (and not only U.S. -- D.V.) business is to secure maximum profit," THE WALL STREET JOURNAL, organ of the U.S. monopolies, announced frankly.

Our stance in the struggle against shortcomings must be more resolute and really uncompromising. This was demonstrated yet again at the recent Kirgiz Communist Party Central Committee plenum, which discussed tasks in the light of the CPSU Central Committee April (1985) Plenum's demands. A frank discussion of shortcomings took place. Now we try to publicize even the most "unpleasant" facts at meetings and assemblies and through the press. It is said that people conceal what they are ashamed of. Even if it is sometimes shameful to admit that someone's dishonesty was not recognized in time, we will not hide from people in our work to cleanse the party's ranks and consolidate the cadre corps. After all, the purer the moral atmosphere is, the more successful work will be.

Kirgizia's Communists are ready to march toward the new goals, solve larger tasks, augment the republic's contribution to strengthening the country's economic potential, and fittingly welcome the 27th CPSU Congress.

SOCIALIST ECONOMY DEFENDED AGAINST CRITICS

PM111601 Moscow PRAVDA in Russian 7 Jun 85 First Edition pp 3, 4

[Doctor of Economic Sciences Professor D. Valovoy article under the rubric "Questions of Theory": "The Socialist Economy and Its Critics" -- capitalized passages originally published in boldface]

[Text] The socialist system has needed only a few decades to demonstrate its indisputable advantages over capitalism. However, as the successes of socialism have multiplied, the more furious the "holy persecution" of the new system has become. Our opponents are particularly generous with lies and slander against the main area of competition between the two world systems -- the economic sphere. The apologists of capitalism proclaim that the successful development of the economy is part of a stage that has already passed for the socialist countries. Of course, they do not report that in 1971-83, the national income produced in the USSR increased 82 percent, the volume of industrial output 98 percent, and social labor productivity 61 percent, while the figures for the United States were 42, 37, and 22 percent, respectively. In his article "Sorting Out Myth and Reality," recently published in the U.S. magazine NEWSWEEK, R. Cullen describes his impressions of his stay in the Soviet Union: "The myth of the hopelessly crumbling economy has an especially dangerous corollary." He concludes: "No Western crusade is going to bleed the Soviet Union day or make it disappear."

Discussions in the press and the measures being taken to improve the national economic management system provide the most widespread pretext for talk about a "crisis" in the economy. Whenever, due to the steady growth of production forces, the process of improving production relations is stepped up in socialist countries, the choir of bellicose critics proclaims this to be a "deviation from the fundamental principles of Marxism-Leninism." This was what happened in the period of economic reforms during the sixties.

Thus the republican party committees are conducting a quest in the key directions. In some places it is more effective, in others less. The main point is not to mark time and to sweep aside everything that hinders.

Question: What is it that hinders, what must be eliminated right away?

Answer: Unprincipledness and passiveness in leadership are particular hindrances, and, of course, irresponsibility. It is this that produces the leaders' habit of shifting their work onto someone else's shoulders. So our ministers still try to use the Kirgiz Communist Party Central Committee as a "fixer." Many Central Committee sections fall for this, without suspecting that the economic managers are thus, as it were, insuring themselves against responsibility. During the 5-year plan period the Central Committee has examined many questions in the economic sphere. This practice diminishes the fruitfulness of the work of the party apparatus and generates parasitical feelings in some economic managers. How else if not as a result of such feelings can we explain, for example, the fact that Republican Minister of Agriculture A. Savitakhunov constantly runs to the Central Committee to coordinate any matters, even petty ones?

Of course, we do not close our eyes to such facts. I. Bezsmertnyy, minister of the construction materials industry, and a number of other leaders have been dismissed for inability to organize work and for inefficiency. The work style of the Republican Council of Ministers apparatus was subjected to sharp criticism at Kirgiz Communist Party Central Committee Bureau sessions. I think this is a lesson to others as well.

False reporting, overreporting, and embezzlement of socialist property must be more resolutely swept out of the way. We are combating them just as we are combating bureaucracy and the suppression of criticism. Unfortunately, however, such occurrences have not yet been eradicated.

Question: Presumably errors in work with cadres are having an effect?

Answer: Absolutely correct. Although the Republic has mature cadres, errors occur during promotion. Subjectivism in the assessment of people is often a hindrance. The superficial approach toward the most important problem is a hindrance.

Frankly, work with the cadre reserve is still not well organized everywhere. When the need to transfer arises, things are done in a hurry. This is how unworthy people find themselves in responsible positions. There are also instances of promotion of friends or relatives, but unprincipledness and shortsightedness in cadre policy cost us dearly, as a rule. They result in slackening of production and economic mismanagement and cause great moral damage.

Instances of people being promoted to office out of considerations of personal loyalty, kinship, or common origin are particularly intolerable. More serious countermeasures are needed here. For example, it was established as a result of information verification that Minister of Justice D. Abakirov promoted cadres on the basis of personal loyalty, while M. Abdurakhmanov, chief of the Osh Oblispolkom Internal Affairs Administration, took his closest relatives beneath his wing in militia organs.

Question: Are these people still in their posts?

Answer: No, they have been relieved of their duties and severely punished along party lines. I think that here there is no place for leniency, nor is there any place for it as regards those who abuse their official positions, whose hands are not clean.

In the last few years about 6,000 party instructions have been adopted for execution. Thanks to monitoring, 5,000 of them have already been fulfilled.

People have begun to show greater implacability toward the flow of "restrictive circulars" from the ministries and toward willful methods of leadership. All this work has boosted people's interest in improving matters. Many valuable initiatives have emerged; for example, the initiative beneath the slogan "Let's increase our contribution to all-union funds!" has spread widely in the Republic. As I have already said, the party committees are supporting the creative initiatives, sometimes putting forward interesting proposals themselves.

Question: Acting by means of personal example, so to speak? What kind of proposals are they?

Answer: There have been quite a few of them, but let me cite just one. It is well known that it is advantageous to build hydroelectric power stations to tap the great energy potential of the Naryn River. Those that have been commissioned have already recouped their cost and have provided the state with over R1 billion of net income. The cost of electricity here is the lowest possible. The Naryn River's potential is such that at least 15 more electric power stations can be built along it. A particularly important point is that they can be built without flooding any fertile land since the river runs through a deep canyon. The Republic's party and economic organs proposed to bear this heavy burden.

But here is something incomprehensible. For years now a correspondence has been dragging on about getting the construction of another power station included in the plan. After all, our efforts are not for our own sake -- Kirgizia is not experiencing any acute shortage of electricity. It is simply that the potential to build cheaply exists, and this potential must be utilized. An experienced collective of hydroengineering construction workers has taken shape in Naryn. The people are capable of accomplishing miracles -- they built the Kurpsay GES a year ahead of schedule and have promised to construct the Tash-Kumyr GES also a year earlier than planned, but so far this acceleration has not been particularly welcomed by either the Ministry of Power and Electrification or the Ministry of Power Machine Building.

I believe that our comrades have set a good example of businesslike efficiency and a state approach toward problems. They are not to blame for the fact that they do not always encounter understanding. I highly value the businesslike approach in people. It is the main contribution toward success today and will also contribute tomorrow.

Question: Therefore both the degree of trust in cadres and the extent of their rise up the promotion ladder should depend on their ability to do their job?

Answer: Absolutely. Only businesslike people are capable of resolving tasks that are constantly increasing in complexity, which is why emphasis is placed on these people when cadres are promoted. More often than not, they are young and energetic Communists, who do not see disorder as a "natural condition." Businesslike efficiency in work is the most reliable barrier against ostentation and empty words. Effective methods of struggling to strengthen discipline and enhance the vanguard role of Communists are based on businesslike efficiency. All these methods must, so to speak, be "taken along." High exactingness toward cadres, collectiveness of leadership, and specificity in work will, in particular, help the successful solution of tomorrow's problems.

Why do I place economic development in direct dependence on concern for people? Simply because the better working and living conditions are, the more fruitfully people work. You constantly see this.

When the Republic showed insufficient concern for shepherds, people were reluctant to go into sheep raising, which in turn lowered the sector's indicators. The shepherd's vocation is difficult -- high mountains, snowdrifts, isolation from people. It is not for nothing that this vocation is described as heroic. We set about strengthening the sector in order to enhance its prestige. We built over 18,000 sheep pens and as many shepherds' huts. We set up cultural centers with schools, clubs, medical centers, libraries, trading stations, and branches of consumer service enterprises in isolated locations. Roads have been laid to most sheep stations [chabanskaya stoyanka].

What has the result been? Now the problem of shepherd cadres is largely solved. The main point is that young people have started entering stockraising. In actual fact, they are more willing to switch to collective forms of labor remuneration and are better prepared for the retooling of production. The Republic is firmly on the road of intensification.

It is clear that we could find tomorrow's plans beyond our capabilities unless production is intensified. We discussed the key task at a Kirghiz Communist Party Central Committee plenum and adopted a comprehensive program for introducing the achievements of science and technology into production. This work is being constantly monitored by the party. We encourage a creative quest and strive to support working people's initiative. In my view, people's initiative is the most important condition of success. Without it we will not be able to manage tomorrow.

Question: But how can you make sure that initiative is active instead of dormant, that it becomes an inner requirement for every Communist?

Answer: In my view, the main solution is well known: involve as many people as possible in the management of the national economy. General appeals will, of course, yield nothing in this respect. What is needed is an effective system of instilling proprietorial and civic feelings in people. We are developing this system, accumulating experience bit by bit.

Take for example the constant consultation with people. We take an important problem and discuss in the collectives how best to resolve it. Initially, these meetings were not notable for their activeness. Some people looked upon them as just another "pro forma" venture, but things soon changed, and people began to believe that our intentions were serious -- they started proposing ways to resolve state questions. For example, it was at the people's will and initiative that many buildings in Osh and Naryn Oblasts were handed over for use as hospitals or consumer services institutions. People themselves refitted them. Similarly, ways to boost the production of high-quality consumer goods were suggested.

The regular rural assemblies are also a good school for management. Members of the Republic Communist Party Central Committee Bureau, ministers, and other leaders take part in them. They do not simply attend, but actually report back to people on their work and listen to quite a few complaints. There are still more than enough reasons for these complaints: witches in transportation and water supplies, as well as other blunders.

In general, we constantly practice reports by leaders and party committees. The Kirgiz Communist Party Central Committee Bureau, for example, regularly reports to plenums. We submit these reports for discussion by primary party organizations. The obkom, gorkom, and raykom bureaus also report back to meetings. People speak out frankly on these occasions, and we monitor their complaints.

It is, however, also the time for prodound analysis of our work, the time to examine the various methods of party leadership. Are they all living up to expectations? Which of them must be taken along into the next 5-year plan, and which should be abandoned? These questions are discussed in PRAVDA correspondents' conversation with T.U. Usubaliyev, first secretary of the Kirgiz Communist Party Central Committee.

Frunze -- let's look around together, Turdakun Usubaliyevich began the conversation, and examine some results. Let's compare the results with the tasks set by the party congress for the 11th 5-Year Plan. As envisaged by the basic guidelines for the development of the USSR national economy, all units at the Kurpsay GES have come into operation in the republic. The first unit of the Task-Kumyr GES, the second stage of the carpet combine, the gold-mining combine, and other projects are being prepared for commissioning.

Complex goals were set for the agro-industrial complex, and it is gratifying that the rural population is trying to scale these heights. There are, of course, quite a few difficulties. There are also farms which overfulfill the targets for the sale of all types of livestock products while simultaneously increasing livestock numbers.

In terms of national income growth rates, as far back as last year the republic surpassed the level planned for the end of the 5-year plan. Thus, the economy's development is progressing along the planned tracks. This fact was reaffirmed by the first quarter's results.

We do not, of course, intend to remain satisfied with this, especially since there still are many reserves, shortcomings, and failures. Not all party organizations have yet given up the practice whereby the quantitative, gross output approach clearly predominates over the qualitative approach. This, in turn, results in serious losses -- economic mismanagement and substandard work. For example, the total value of substandard output produced since the start of the 5-year plan is almost R20 million. A serious improvement is needed in work to accelerate scientific and technical progress.

It is possible to considerably increase the yield from fields and raise the productivity of the dairy herd. In terms of milk yield per cow the republic now stands in fifth place in the country. We also see many other unsolved problems.

To develop the successes and bring the laggard links up to snuff in order to confidently complete the 11th 5-Year Plan and firmly begin the 12th 5-Year Plan -- this is the core of today's organizational work by the Republic's Communists. After all, good results do not appear out of the blue.

Question: Yes, that's true. Nor do they appear when organizational work is not built on reliable foundations. What are the strongest foundations for such work? Which methods of party leadership have, so to speak, passed the "test of maturity"?

Answer: There are many factors promoting growth. They include the orientation of collectives toward high end results, the scientific approach toward the solution of problems, and much else. I would like to single out two directions of party work in particular: The first is the establishment of a healthy and creative atmosphere within collectives, an atmosphere conducive to initiative, and the second is daily concern for people. We regard this as the meaning of our work, and I think that such an approach toward matters will also help us solve the new and more complex tasks.

Sometimes party organizations take a passive, temporizing position and do not respond to working people's critical reports. The No 14 canteen of an Ulyanovsk enterprise, for example, receives mass complaints about the quality of its food. Instead of taking the necessary measures, the canteen management pointed out that the complaints...were unfair. Many similar complaints about the quality of dinners, the monotony of choice, and the lack of fish, milk, and vegetable dishes are piling up at the catering enterprises of the motor vehicle plant, the gidroapparat plant, and the house-building combine in the same city, but measures are not being taken. It has taken the intervention of the RSFSR People's Control Committee to make these reports grounds for a serious check, principled assessment, and a resolute demand for order to be instilled. Could the party committee of those enterprises and the Ulyanovsk Oblispolkom Public Catering Administration not have posed the question in this way even earlier and secured the adoption of effective measures? Undoubtedly, they could have and should have done so.

This is why the task of enhancing the militancy of party organizations and improving internal party relations, a reliable indicator of which is the creation of party committees and of leaders at various levels to criticism from below, is being brought to the fore. The very practice of party committees also needs improving. For example, as the discussion in our newspaper of worker Aleksey Smarinov's letter "Don't Hold Meeting After Meeting!" shows, numerous sessions and the abundance of questions examined at various meetings, bureau sessions, and plenums dissipate people's attention and prevent them from concentrating on positions of fundamental importance. The matter never gets as far as criticism. This is a pity.

Criticism from below is an expression of confidence in working people and faith in their mighty creative potential and initiative. For this reason it has become the rule in many party organizations at every meeting to inform Communists of the measures taken following their critical reports. The task is to ensure the rectification of the mistakes that have occurred and the resolute improvement of matters in every sector.

"To openly admit a mistake, reveal its causes, analyze the situation that gave rise to it, and attentively discuss the means of rectifying the mistake is the sign of a serious party," V.I. Lenin wrote. The active application of this thesis is extremely important and necessary in every collective and every party organization, for we are near the end of the 5-year plan, faced with new tasks posed by the times, and on the threshold of the 27the party congress, which it is the duty of all Communists to greet worthily.

KIRGIZ OFFICIAL ON ECONOMY, CADRES, DISMISSALS

PM131340 Moscow PRAVDA in Russian 7 Jun 85 First Edition p 2

[Interview with T.U. Usubaliyev, first secretary of the Kirgiz Communist Party Central Committee, by special correspondents M. Poltoranin and V. Shirokov in Frunze under the rubric "Party Life: Precongress Review": "Take the Best Along With You" -- first paragraph is PRAVDA introduction; date not specified]

[Text] The last year of the 5-year plan is the time for the utmost concentration of efforts on fulfilling the plans set by the 26th CPSU Congress.

The CPSU Central Committee April Plenum emphasized that party committees must show the maximum concern to ensure that the precongress review is conducted in a businesslike manner, in an atmosphere of criticism and self-criticism, that every party member can take full advantage of his statutory right to submit his own proposals and make remarks, and that not one criticism is overlooked. It should be noted that at certain plenums it has not been possible to create conditions for a principled, open discussion or for free criticism from below. Although speakers have seemingly spoken with emotion, the criticism has frequently not had a specific, concrete target and has been couched in extremely cautious terms. Economic and soviet workers, not party workers, have far more frequently found themselves in the field of criticism at plenums, in Khabarovsk Kray for example. However, it is in the activity precisely of party committees that there is still a great deal of formalism, paperwork, and crash work.

Unfortunately, the chief critical charge at the Udmurt Party Obkom Plenum was directed at ministries outside the autonomous republic, although the logic of the discussion suggested addressing rebukes to local party organs, which still show little concern for enhancing the militancy of primary organizations, the party's chief potential. They are endowed with great powers and have extensive potential for influencing both the management's activity and people's education. Misdirected criticism, usually directed upward and couched in general, stereotyped forms, will hardly be of any use, nor will criticism used just for the sake of appearances and form, for it concerns, as a rule, just details and revolves around facts that are already well known to everyone and on which measures have been taken.

Criticism from below, the degree of its sharpness, and its character are an accurate indicator of a party organization's political health. Wherever people want to sum up what has been done without false idealization and to expose shortcomings in order to remove them, active use is made of this proven method of party leadership and cadre training. If principled, exacting, and demanding relations are maintained and encouraged among Communists in a collective, then there can be no doubt that in time the people there will notice the symptoms of an economic ailment and find ways to eradicate it in collective discussion, and people there will not permit violations of legality or moral deviations in leaders. Conversely, in an atmosphere of intolerance of criticism, lawlessness sometimes blossoms into double flowers, and glaring instances of violations of the norms of Soviet democracy do not receive a principled party evaluation. The party has very resolutely suppressed and condemned phenomena of this kind and demanded the prevention of relapses into a dangerous disease and the strictest observance of the Leninist principles of selecting, placing, and training cadres.

A good criterion when promoting someone to a leading post is how the future leader reacts to criticism. If he is not intoxicated by success and strives for full and objective knowledge of the situation, this means he satisfies a most important party requirement. Most probably, he will not place himself above criticism or try to suppress it, but will be attentive to it and draw the correct conclusions from it, for it is always a reliable means of improving matters.

The practice of party and economic work and the editors' mail show many facts of a different kind. In some places, people endeavor not to give publicity to shortcomings, do not organize an uncompromising struggle against them, and ignore criticism and working people's suggestions. An experienced suppressor of criticism will even give thanks for it from a meeting or plenum rostrum, but then will not fail to find occasion to "get even" with the principled subordinate.

EDITORIAL VIEWS VALUE OF 'CRITICISM FROM BELOW'

PM101340 Moscow SOVETSKAYA ROSSIYA in Russian 4 Jun 85 First Edition p 1

[Editorial: "Criticism From Below"]

[Text] The party is moving toward its next, 27th congress. Preparing for it means ensuring the unconditional fulfillment of the plans and pledges for this year and the 11th 5-Year Plan as a whole. It is impossible to resolve this task without strenuous efforts, efficient work, composure, strict discipline and organization, and the mobilization of all reserves. The chief thing depends on party committees and primary party organizations that must head the nationwide movement for the acceleration of the country's socioeconomic development everywhere.

The success of this movement is directly linked with the need to radically improve the style of all our activity, to strive everywhere for unity of word and deed, to strengthen ties with the masses, and to educate cadres in the spirit of a critical attitude to what has been achieved. "It is necessary to take a fresh look," M.S. Gorbachev, general secretary of the CPSU Central Committee, points out, "at all shortcomings, negative phenomena, and all kinds of blunders. This is all the more important when you consider that in some places there has been a weakening of both discipline and exactingness, even in our party aktiv, among leading cadres. This must be ended, comrades." The broad development of criticism and self-criticism is not a weakness but an indicator of the party's increased strength and militant capacity and testimony to the maturity of its internal party relations.

Criticism from below is a reliable means of improving matters and preventing serious omissions, disruptions, and failures. Its strength lies in mass public monitoring of the progress of work in all sectors of socialist building, in revealing possibilities and specific ways to increase production, and in enhancing economic efficiency. By analyzing yesterday's mistake," V.I. Lenin asserted, "we learn to avoid mistakes today and tomorrow."

A sharply criticial analysis of the state of affairs is characteristic of the party committees plenums being held these days to discuss the results of the CPSU Central Committee April (1985) Plenum and the tasks of preparing for the party congress. Not only the reports by leaders of party committees but also, in many cases, speeches by ordinary Communists are distinguished by an increased criticial tone fearless indication of shortcomings, and discussion of urgent questions and ways to eliminate everything that hampers the life of collectives.

At the Yaroslavl CPSU Obkom Plenu, for example, G.S. Antonova, assembly worker at the Uglich Clock and Watch Plant named for the USSR's 50th anniversary, made a principled criticism. She spoke boldly not just about instances of low product quality in the plant, numerous violations of technological discipline, and the material and moral losses of people who buy defective goods, but also about the fact that the plant party organization and its leaders have not taken a principled stand and that the management's activity on these questions is poorly monitored there.

It has to be supposed that that criticism will give a real boost to a change in the work style of the plant's party committee, and not just the plant's. Communist G.S. Antonova scored a bull's-eye, as the saying goes: She touched on one of the most important problems in industry throughout the oblast, which still produces many obsolete machines, equipment, and instruments, as well as consumer goods that are not in demand. This is the real sphere of omissions, demanding both close attention and resolute action from the oblast's party committees.

GRENADA TO BECOME MAJOR U.S. BASE IN CARIBBEAN

LD132300 Moscow Television Service in Russian 1920 GMT 13 Jun 85

[From "The World Today" program presented by Vsevolod Shishkovskiy]

[Excerpts] What is now happening in Grenada? This question is being asked our program by many of our viewers. The U.S. occupation of Grenada is continuing. Although the Pentagon has repeatedly announced the withdrawal of its subunits from the island, no one believes this even in the United States itself.

Grenada has now been transformed into yet another U.S. military base. The Washington strategists are assigning it a key role in the creation of a regional military bloc, to which countries that are friendly to the United States would belong -- first and foremost America's clients in the Caribbean, Barbados, and Antigua. This bloc is designed to be directed against the national liberation movements not only in this region but throughout the whole of Latin America.

The socioeconomic consequences of the U.S. aggression against Grenada have been catastrophic. The level of unemployment there now stands at more than 40 percent. The trade unions have been disbanded, and all the programs that were being implemented in the country for the development of production, education, and health care have been curtailed. That is the type of freedom and democracy that the United States brought the people of Grenada when it trampled on their sovereignty and independence.

This too is the type of freedom and democracy that Washington would like to give the courageous people of Nicaragua. In this regard the White House is willing to use any means. The undeclared war against Nicaragua is now being conducted by the Somozist "contras", but the Pentagon has devised various options for direct U.S. intervention. These have been tried out during the nonstop military maneuvers that have been carried out in the territory of neighboring countries.

In the face of the mounting danger of U.S. aggression the people of Nicaragua have been rallying their ranks even more closely together and are vigilantly standing in defense of the gains of their revolution.

At the same time it should be pointed out that his election platform took into account to a definite degree the aspirations and sentiments of broad sections of the population. Unlike the right-wingers, who came out from anticommunist positions, the APRA leaders conducted their election campaign under national, anti-imperialist slogans.

In their election platform APRA emphasized the need to develop the economy and, particularly, to improve industry, but to devote primary attention to agriculture. They declared that they would respect such democratic rights and freedoms as the right to strike and freedom of speech, the press, and assembly.

This time too, by all accounts, the promise to take measures against unemployment and, in particular, to seek the reinstatement of everyone dismissed for taking part in strikes proved a decisive factor in the victory. For the outgoing regime leaves the country the grim legacy of 700,000 totally unemployed and more than 3.6 million partially unemployed -- which, in toto, amounts to no less than 68.5 percent of the country's entire able-bodied population.

The APRA foreign policy platform also played not the least role. The party's candidates condemned Washington for pursuing an imperial policy of neocolonialism in Latin America and for its aggressive actions against Sandinist Nicaragua and El Salvador's patriots and declared their support for the Contadora Group's efforts aimed at a peaceful settlement of the dangerously explosive situation in Central America.

There was another important factor which undoubtedly influenced the voters' sentiments, namely the stance of the armed forces. For half a century they were considered the APRA party's "traditional opponent." But now, as the French press, for example, pointed out, the APRA party went confidently into the election because it had the army's unspoken support.

After the election Alan Garcia spoke still more definitely about certain aspects of the foreign policy which his government will pursue. He declared, in particular, that "a real democratic revolution" is taking place in Nicaragua and again condemned the U.S. Administration for its gross interference in the internal affairs of Nicaragua and other Central American countries and for its pursuit of a neocolonialist policy. He also advocated broader ties with the Soviet Union and a search for common positions not only in the sphere of financial and economic relations but also in other spheres of cooperation.

The United Left bloc suffered a partial defeat during the election, although its program was the most democratic and reflected most fully the interests of the people's masses. The splintering actions of Trotskiyites, the adventurist course of the ultraleft Shining Path armed grouping, and a number of other factors of an objective and subjective nature had an effect. Nevertheless, against the background of the crushing defeat for the right-wing bourgeois parties the assertion of the United Left as the second most significant political force and its transformation into the leader of the parliamentary opposition speaks for itself.

The description of Bolivia as a capitalist country, backward and dependent, retains its force. It defines the direction of the Bolivian people's struggle and reveals the main and subsidiary moving forces in the implementation of the tasks of the democratic, popular, and national liberation process. Proceeding from this description, the Fifth PCB Congress pointed to the need to urgently restructure and expand the social and party base of the political instrument which is designed to serve to achieve the set targets. On the basis of the experience of joint activity within the framework of the UDP, rectifying its shortcomings and blunders, the Communists have appealed to all democratic, anti-oligarchical, and anti-imperialist forces to close ranks with a view to erecting an insuperable barrier on the path of fascist reaction, the pro-imperialist forces, and the local oligarchy. On the social plane our appeal is aimed primarily at the militant working class, the poor peasants masses, the middle strata, and also at patriots in military uniform. On the political plane, we appeal to the parties and groups belonging to the UDP and political organizations seeking national development and social progress.

The delegates to the Fifth PCB Congress noted with pride that our party occupies a prominent place in the international communist movement. It enjoys the fraternal parties' sympathy and respect. Indestructible friendship based on common principles links the PCB with the great party of Lenin. The fraternal parties' comradely support encourages us to galvanize our activity on the international plane; we will actively continue to express solidarity with the peoples' struggle for their national liberation, democracy and socialism. We will persistently seek to halt the arms race and eliminate the threat of nuclear catastrophe and resolutely come out for peace and the peoples' security.

PRAVDA COMMENTS ON PERUVIAN ELECTION RESULTS

PM131542 Moscow PRAVDA in Russian 10 Jun 85 First Edition p 5

[V. Listov article: "On the Threshold of Change. What the General Election in Peru Showed"]

[Excerpts] Recently Peru has been mentioned frequently in the pages of the world press and in radio broadcasts. The reason for the increased interest in that Latin American country is the results of the general election held there in April. The president and two vice presidents of the republic were being elected for a new 5-year term, and the entire National Congress was up for reelection (60 senators and 180 deputies). A few days ago, after some 6 weeks' work by the electoral commissions, it was finally announced that Alan Garcia Perez, candidate of the Peruvian APRA [American Revolutionary Popular Alliance] party (a centrist party with a social democratic bent) has been elected president of the republic.

The final official results of the vote have still not been published. But even the preliminary results attest to substantial changes in the country's sociopolitical life. What accounts for such a sharp shift in the Peruvians' sentiments? The fundamental cause is the dissatisfaction that had built up among the people with the political course which the country's ruling circles had been following for the past 5 years. The Peruvians did not forgive them for forgetting national interests; for literally all the promises of the Popular Action leaders went unfulfilled.

Facing the seven candidates of the right-wing forces, APRA candidate Alan Garcia received almost 49 percent of the votes. His victory was a consequence, above all, of the discreditation of the ruling parties' bloc.

However, except for a few cases (participation in the leadership of the national mining company, COMIBOL), the democracy of the masses could not become a reality and manifest its renovating principle in full. Similarly no firm struggle was waged against the correction, which complicated the activity of the government inasmuch as it had to deal with a state apparatus in crisis;

d) The ideological and political struggle against reformist and petit bourgeois concepts, against economism (the chase after increased wages), and against the penetration from abroad of "yellow" organizations camouflaged by radical and extreme left-wing phraseology failed to receive firm and constant support from all party members taking part in the workers and popular movement.

As a result cracks appeared in the UDP, sometimes paralyzing its activity. At the same time the penetration of compromise views hampered the struggle against the reasons which had caused and aggravated the crisis. The measures aimed at putting right secondary aspects of the crisis, although they were not coordinated with international financial organs and did not accord with their economic concepts, at the same time were far from satisfying the people's aspirations. Certain additional measures proposed by the PCB which coincided with the demands of the workers and popular movement were adopted after a strenous and prolonged internal struggle. That is what happened with regard to the deferment of the payment of the foreign debt to private international banks and the right of state enterprises to import raw material, food, and medical supplies.

At the same time two important gains of the period -- the working people's participation in the management of enterprises of the state sector and the sliding scale of wages -- were hard to implement in practice. After the PCB had left the government, the operation of the sliding scale was suspended while the economic measures declared in February this year acquired the specific contours of the economic course imposed by the IMF.

Our activity in the government thus had its bright and dark sides. But we must mention the main achievement of this period -- the establishment of democracy under whose conditions the working people and entire people enjoyed civil and trade union rights. Fascism suffered a grave defeat, but it was not destroyed or eradicated and therefore there is still a possibility of new attacks on the democratic process.

Despite certain moral-political losses connected with the party's participation in the bourgeois government, it has continued to develop and grow numerically. In some regions, the east of the country, for instance, and in places where there is a high concentration of workers and peasants, the party's influence has strengthened still further. Without exaggerating the successes, it may be said that our party is the country's most organized party and undoubtedly the first party among the left-wing revolutionary forces. We are proud that we have preserved our unity without violating and without encroaching on our organizational principles founded on democratic centralism. At the same time we must rectify the errors and shortcomings of an organizational nature, in particular primitive methods of work in the field of finances, the press, propaganda, and cadres training.

The party's present leadership combines the experience of old and tempered cadres and the energy of new cadres, whose contribution must provide a breath of fresh air. The new Central Committee does not include Comrade Jorge Kolle Cueto, who for many years held the post of first secretary. Recognizing his services to the party, the congress satisfied his earnest request not to be renominated at the elections. The Fifth PCB National Congress is a thing of the past. Ahead is strenuous work in the complex political situation which has taken shape in the country.

We Bolivian Communists believe that the only possible solutions to the economic crisis from the positions of the people's interests consist in preventing the reduction of the working people's living standard, putting an end to the rapid rise in the cost of living, improving supplies to the population by means of strict state control over the distribution of necessities, transferring some enterprises for the production and sale of basic foods to the state, and putting an end to financial speculation and the currency "black market." It is also essential to take urgent steps to increase the capacities of enterprises of the state and private sectors with a view to curbing the production cutback and then seeking production growth.

The fifth national congress of the Bolivian Communist Party [PCB] held 9-13 February this year was devoted to an analysis of the complex domestic political problems and ways out of the present economic crisis. All the party's regional and local committees and special committees created where large groups of working people are concentrated were represented at the congress. Virtually all party organizations sent their representatives to the congress. In that respect it was evidence of the party's constant growth and its participation in various spheres of the country's life.

There were 5 years between the fourth and fifth congresses. They were hard years of struggle to pool the progressive forces and restore democracy in the country. The defeat of the fascist dictatorship and the creation of the government of the Democratic Popular Unity Front [UDP] which includes three parties: the Nationalist Revolutionary Movement of the Left, the Movement of the Revolutionary Left, and the PCB -- was a fact of the greatest, truly historic, importance in this period.

As founders and full members of this front, from October 1982 through November 1984 we Communists belonged to the government headed by the republic's president, Hernan Siles Zuazo. This experience, absolutely new in the life of the party and the Bolivian working class, was the focus of the congress delegates' discussion. They tried thoroughly and at the same time with party passion to make an initial assessment of the party's participation in the management of the state within the framework of leadership of two ministries -- the Ministry of Labor and the Ministry of Mining.

Without denying the successes and achievements of the UDP government and the importance of our own experience, we are nonetheless deeply critical and self-critical. We noted the achievements and shortcomings of our allies and of ourselves. I shall mention just the main shortcomings and errors:

a) We allowed (although we did try, albeit without the necessary firmness, to rectify the situation) the noncollective leadership of the front and in particular of the cabinet of ministers. At important stages a group of economists implemented their preformed concepts, as a result of which the implementation of the economic course defined by the UDP program was deferred or slowed down;

b) On the one hand the UDP as a whole did not wield full state power and on the other, our party had no real access to vitally important spheres of activity like state finances and foreign policy;

c) No serious attempt was made to break down the old, corrupt state apparatus stuffed with agents left behind by successive dictatorships. The party developed its concept of the democracy of the masses in an attempt to ensure the masses' organized participation in state activity at all levels.

conclusion was drawn that the event was the logical outcome of everything which had taken place at the combine during the past few years and of omissions in the work of the local bodies.

N. Meladze, the former party raykom second secretary, had been appointed combine director. Large-scale theft of socialist property had become possible under his administration, for which he had been strictly reprimanded and the reprimand entered in his party card. It may have seemed proper to pay double attention to this person, to take a second look at him and to see the way he behaved in his new position. However, it was precisely this that was not done.

At the time, neither the party raykom nor the Ministry of Local Industry or the rayon executive committee made a principle-minded assessment of cases of figure padding and whitewashing at the combine, where an atmosphere of total forgiveness became firmly established.

A document audit was made on two occasions by the Ministry of Local Industry and the rayon finance department each, without anything amiss being noticed. The rayon administrative bodies showed no interest in the combine's work for a period of 5 years, although some signals had been received. The result was a

major crime. All of this occurred because the comrades' vigilance had been dulled.

The rayon has a new first secretary today, Comrade R. V. Memarnishvili. He is one of our experienced managers. He must begin to bring order by radically improving the work style of the rayon party committee and cadre selection and placement. He must display strictness and, if necessary, a certain intransigence. He probably feels the need to do so himself.

All of this applies to other party committees as well. This also includes those which seem to be fulfilling their plans and preventing major breakdowns, without being engaged in any active work whatsoever, going, as the saying goes, "with the crowd."

Here as well, the people are beginning to show a passive and inert attitude and to tolerate seemingly insignificant shortcomings. Yet any dulling of vigilance is fraught with most serious consequences. To a party body such an attitude is entirely inadmissible. This is not a Leninist workstyle.

Economic bodies, ministries and departments above all, their managers, primary party organizations and systems, must renovate their workstyle. Frankly speaking, by no means are all ministry systems operating on the level of contemporary requirements. Necessary efficiency is lacking, elements of dependency are felt, in which senior workers await decisions from higher up and show total lack of interest and initiative.

In the past, the example of the party organization of the Ministry of Consumer Services apparat proved to us the difficult consequences which can result from lowering the vanguard role of the party members and the absence of systematic and comprehensive approach to problems and of proper attention paid to the workstyle of departments, administrations and deputy ministers. The ministry

is drawing suitable conclusions. However, the resolution which was passed by the Central Committee Secretariat also essentially applied to other ministry systems and their party organizations.

As the study conducted by the comrades from the Organizational Party Work Department indicated, many republic ministries and departments are reorganizing their work sluggishly. They find themselves overburdened by secondary matters and maintain poor control over the situation in the local areas.

Not all managers are on the level of their assignments. Reports have reached us of comrades who surrender their positions and fail to display initiative and exigency. If this is caused by job fatigue, they should be openly and honestly told that they will be transferred. Comrade M. S. Gorbachev spoke of the necessity to shift cadres.

The office workstyle is being poorly surmounted. Many leading workers do not visit the various rayons in the republic for years on end.

This is not the way to work, comrades. We have frequently spoken of the need to meet without an agenda, as we do at the Central Committee Bureau. What has happened? To this day, many managers have been unable even to realize that such a practice has nothing in common with holding extraordinary meetings on urgent matters, when there indeed are no agendas, or else with holding weekly apparat sessions. Meeting without an agenda means engaging in a frank and open discussion of the workstyle of every member of the collective and of his practical and moral qualities, in the course of which comrades may express themselves more frankly than at usual meetings and voice in a sympathetic yet party-minded firm and principled way their real concerns.

Had this taken place at the State Committee of Wine-Making Industry, for

example, a major theft at the Tsinandali Association would have been prevented. However, for lack of principle-mindedness, the comrades preferred to assume a cautious attitude and officially shun responsibility. Is this a feature of a manager-party member?

This is the biggest and most important republic sector, yet cadre work in it has been essentially allowed to drift. Such was the conclusion reached by the comrades who studied the matter. Managers are not being retrained in terms of political standards or professional knowledge. Not even a program for such training has been formulated. Such programs may be found at our largest enterprises staffed by our most experienced cadres, yet in such a specific and complex sector as winemaking they do not exist. Nor does the sector have a proper cadre reserve or show any stress in the struggle against misappropriations. The time for serious reorganization has come.

The same could be said of the Ministry of Health. The bureau recently discussed the work of the Main Pharmacy Administration. Its chief and his deputy were replaced and issued party punishment. Attention was drawn to the fact that the ministry's management has left the situation in this system totally uncontrolled.

It was no accident for Comrade M. S. Gorbachev to emphasize at the plenum that one of the important qualities of an economic manager is his ability not to lose sight of the political aspect of economic management. Today this is of decisive significance. A manager is also a political leader of the collective. He must be a model of proper behavior and conscientious work. We must consider how to strengthen the educational role of economic managers and to enhance the responsibility of party committees and Central Committee sectorial departments for the political atmosphere in labor collectives. They

should ensure the close unity between economic and ideological work.

In turn, all ideological work must be largely subordinated to economic intensification tasks. The nature of ideology is such that it can exert a concentrated influence on the solution of even the most topical problems. Economics is now our greatest concern. Wherever an economic mechanism has been efficiently organized and works impeccably, base and superstructure problems are resolved together. That is what makes so topical the requirements of the April CPSU Central Committee Plenum that ideological-political education in all its forms must be maximally related to the main task of the present: the acceleration of the country's socioeconomic development. The need for this is being clearly felt.

The energizing of the human factor must not be underestimated. Let us look at any one of the key figures, such as a leader of a cost-accounting brigade. I must point out that so far we have been unable to attain the necessary level of work with such people. We must radically change our approach to economic training and economic propaganda as a whole.

Naturally, we should also seriously consider how to link our economic experiments and means of perfecting the economic mechanism with the elimination of antisocial manifestations in the economy and how, under the conditions of the steadily growing material sufficiency of the masses, better to ensure the faster development of their cultural and spiritual needs.

Ideological activities are the strongest means of party influence on all realms of life and, particularly, on the spiritual world of man and his political and moral features. That is why today we face most urgently the problem of upgrading the general political, ideological and moral standards of cadres and their ability to exert a daily influence on the people's mood.

They must be able to promote not only desirable but actually existing achievements and values in our society. It makes no sense whatsoever in this case to conceal shortcomings.

Particular mention should be made of interethnic relations. Despite tremendous positive changes, we have still not been able totally to eliminate unhealthy manifestations of feelings of national exclusivity and narrow-mindedness. This requires scientifically substantiated suggests and a broadening of nontraditional methods of ideological influence. We have a special center functioning in this area, with a rather large staff and it is time for this center to issue interesting recommendations. At the same time, we must continue the struggle against obsolete traditions, most of which have a precise national-religious aspect.

We must draft serious and constructive proposals for the congress in the area of perfecting the military-patriotic education of the young. We recently celebrated the 40th anniversary of the victory of the Soviet people in the Great Patriotic War. Remember what a truly holiday spirit prevailed those days in Tbilisi, Gori, Sukhumi, Batumi, and Tskhinvali, in all cities and rayons in the republic. Everywhere, the celebrations were marked by a major labor upsurge and the creative enthusiasm of the people of all generations, the young above all.

This is one more proof of the fact that when we prepare ideological actions systematically and consistently, we achieve genuine results and political success.

The CP of Georgia Congress should formulate a concept for further improving work with the masters of our literature and art, with our men of culture. This is the most specific area of party work and it is no accident that we

intend to dedicate to it a special Central Committee plenum or a meeting of the party aktiv, before the congress.

Obviously, enhancing the civic and political responsibility of every artist who is a party member may be considered one of the main accomplishments of the CP of Georgia over the past decade. We directly relate to this process the noticeable growth in the prestige and reputation of our culture in the all-union and world arenas.

It is more difficult to control the production of spiritual than material values. We must purge ourselves of incompetence, dogmatism, primitivism and conservatism in the party's interpretation of problems of culture, literature and art. Our ideological foes believe that literature and art have no ideological function whatsoever. One must mercilessly struggle against such dangerous trends. All artists must have a social self-expression which must benefit the society which they serve and the ideals which are organically inherent in their world outlook.

It is precisely for this reason that today we need not general concepts but specific recommendations on further improving the style and methods of the party's leadership of cultural construction and the strengthening of the ideological function of literature and art in the age of developed socialism.

The accountability and election campaign in the party organizations will become the most important political measure during the precongress period.

In the course of the accountability and election campaign, particular attention should be paid to problems of making further improvements in the workstyle of elective party organs, party organizations and collectives. The discussion of this subject must be conducted on a maximally principle-minded basis, so that shortcomings and omissions may not remain unnoticed but be

discussed openly and promptly. Although we appear to have made these requirements quite clear and keep repeating them on different levels, stating that, above all, every working person must carry out his assignments in a model fashion, whenever the principle is violated we are not always sufficiently specific or daring in our reactions to such deviations.

That is why we must discuss particularly strictly problems of further strengthening order and discipline. This equally applies to the efficient use of working time, prompt and qualitative deliveries of raw materials, elimination of waste and losses, and many others.

We must intensify even further the struggle against negative phenomena, theft of socialist property and other violations of the law. The republic party organization is steadily perfecting the existing system of coordinating, controlling and managing preventive and educational work and the activities of administrative bodies. Regardless of how much we speak and do, we have not reached full satisfaction, as confirmed by the study of public opinion.

We have still not put an end to cases of negligence, theft of the people's property, figure padding, producing unaccounted-for items, bribery, speculation and other negative phenomena. In recent years we have come across large-scale criminality at the enterprises of the State Committee of Winemaking Industry in Signakhskiy, Telavskiy and Gurdzhaanskoy rayons, the Liloyskiy Combine of the Ministry of the Fruit and Vegetable Industry, the Kaspskiy Rayon Consumer Union, the enterprises of the local and light industries and many others. Scandalous cases of bribery and other abuses were recently exposed at the Kutaisi Petroleum Base and within the State Committee for the Supply of Petroleum Products itself.

This, comrades, is an extraordinary happening, a total breakdown and a real

tragedy. I remember the time we recommended Ubiriya, bearing in mind that he had come to a managerial position from the metallurgical plant and had been recommended by the labor collective. In the final account, he proved to be a scoundrel and a traitor. Until the very last, many bureau members had doubts. Naturally, they conceived that he may have violated official procedures but were unwilling to believe that he was a bribe taker. They were upset but they were wrong. After his detention he confessed that during the past few months he had regularly taken bribes. That is how low that person had sunk.

We must see to it that no working person, whatever his position, is left without control and, above all, be ignored by the primary party organization. This is the direct purpose of the certification of party members carried out by the republic's party organizations: hearing their reports and certifying their personal party references. We reported to the CPSU Central Committee Plenum about this practice of ours. In the course of the accountability and election campaign we must analyze closely yet once again the course of this work in each party organization and seek ways to improve it further and to simplify the entire system.

It may be said that, as a whole, party certification is taking place in an atmosphere of high-level interest and objectivity. In some cases, however, the primary party organizations turn the reports submitted by party members into simple formalities. The practices of such organizations must be seriously considered by the Gori and Chiaturi gorkoms and Abashskiy, Bozhomskiy, Tetritskaroyskiy, Gurdzhaanskiy, Akhaltsikhskiy and Aspindzskiy raykoms.

We consider absolutely inadmissible the fact that the primary party organizations in Marneuli and Dushetskiy, Gegechkorskiy, Akhalkalakskiy and

some other rayons hear reports submitted by party members who have either already been sentenced by the courts or are subjects of criminal investigations. Some comrades fail to display the necessary exigency and give a rosy hue to such discussions despite the many shortcomings in the work.

The crystal purity of party ranks must be ensured. We must firmly struggle, as Comrade M. S. Gorbachev figuratively expressed himself, for the honest and pure figure of the party member.

This particularly applies to party organizations in which the intensity of the struggle against negative phenomena has declined somewhat of late and where automobile accidents and violations in trade and other sectors have become more frequent.

Let us mention two major fires which broke out a short while ago in Kutaisi and Samtredia. They were the result of utter negligence and criminal violations of basic rules and requirements. The guilty parties in this case must be punished most severely.

The CPSU Central Committee decree on intensifying the struggle against drunkenness and alcoholism was published yesterday. Difficult organizational and ideological tasks arise in this connection for all party organizations and committees. Nor should the importance of this problem be belittled in Georgia's case, as is sometimes the case. We too have our drunks and alcoholics, some of whom are party members. We have drug addicts and many violations of the law committed in a state of drunkenness, etc. Such work must be qualitatively reorganized and the struggle against such antisocial manifestations intensified sharply.

All of our managers claim to understand the relevance of this problem and are expressing proper views. Nevertheless, some harmful traditions and customs

which encourage the people to sit and drink heavily have become deeply rooted. This problem must not be oversimplified: the struggle against it will be very difficult.

Manifestations of drunkenness must not simply be blocked formally. We must see to it that any punishment is considered by others as legitimate and just, and that no secret sympathy for alcoholics exist. This, frankly stated, will require very substantial changes in many prevailing views, in the public consciousness, if you wish.

As studies have indicated, drunkenness is not only harmful to the health and the moral upbringing of young people, but also contributes to the major worsening of the current situation and to the commission of many severe and brazen crimes. Antisocial manifestations of drunkenness are noted in our republic even more frequently than elsewhere. And what about the large number of tragedies caused by drunken driving!

Comrades who have been fighting hard against drunkenness of late, have described on television the following scandalous case: in one of the medical sobering tanks a drunk CPSU member showed his party card as identification and even expected leniency. The CPSU Central Committee decree "On Measures To Eliminate Drunkenness and Alcoholism" is particularly strict precisely toward party members. We consider drunkenness as incompatible with party and Komsomol membership or with a responsible and leading position. Our reaction must be quite strict, even including expelling the person from the CPSU or the Komsomol!

Let us point out that the republic has taken quite firm measures in the struggle against harmful traditions and customs. You will recall the special decree promulgated by the Central Committee to this effect. Other resolutions

were passed as well. Furthermore, at the 26th CP of Georgia Congress we condemned such negative manifestations and emphasized that big wakes, marriages and other celebrations entail the use of substantial amounts of products. Above all, they are accompanied by abundant consumption of wine and a variety of alcoholic beverages and frequently have rather deplorable results.

In their time, decisions on such problems were made most seriously and responsibly by all party organizations and earned the comprehensive approval

and support of our public. A great deal was being done quite well. Now we must comprehensively revive this effort and give it a new impetus.

An atmosphere of intolerance must surround people who show up drunk and in public--in streets, movie theaters and public transport vehicles--and individuals who make trouble or insult the dignity of the citizens. Their punishment must be inevitable.

According to the new regulation, not only the sale but possession of moonshine, grape alcohol and vodka will be punishable. Naturally, we must intensify the struggle against the sale of such beverages at kolkhoz markets and in their vicinity and in resort areas.

The new antialcoholism legislation stipulates stern measures in the struggle for bringing order on the highways.

The struggle against drunkenness and alcoholism is a national task. These are serious antisocial phenomena which greatly hinder us in building the new life and obstruct our progress. Aware of the full difficulty of the work ahead of us, we must ensure that major changes occur in the way of thinking of a significant percentage of people and their attitude toward the consumption of alcoholic beverages. The party's Central Committee has issued a special letter to this effect, party, trade union and Komsomol organizations, labor collectives and the entire Soviet people.

The CPSU Central Committee and USSR Council of Ministers deem it necessary to take urgent sociopolitical, economic, administrative, medical and other steps in accordance with which the CPSU Central Committee and the Council of Ministers passed corresponding decrees and the USSR Supreme Soviet Presidium issued a ukase. The necessary amendments and supplements to the existing legislation have been made. Assignments have been issued on significantly

reducing the production of vodka and low-grade fortified wines. Other specific steps have been formulated as well.

New value orientations must be developed, particularly among young people. We must create the type of atmosphere in which drinking will enjoy no prestige but will be considered degrading. A considerable numbe- of people still unfortunately go more frequently to restaurants than to theaters, shows or concerts. A study of public opinion in Tbilisi indicated, for example, that no more than 6 percent of those surveyed regularly go to the theater and that 25 percent do not attend theatrical performances at all.

Tourism is poorly organized in the republic, although natural conditions in this area are truly inexhaustible.

We must remember that a significant percentage of people spend their leisure time eating and drinking. This means that in engaging in an active and aggressive struggle against alcohol, we must above all think of developing amateur artistic and technical creativity and sports, to which the people, young people in particular, could become attracted in vast numbers.

All in all, the time has come to see to it that the appearance of a person, a young person in particular, in an intoxicated state in the streets of Tbilisi and other towns and villages, become a subject for concern and universal condemnation.

The struggle against alcoholism and drunkenness is an economic, social and political matter. It is an essential problem!

Party accountability and elections always provide abundant food for thought and conclusions. They must be attentively considered in drafting the accountability report of the CP of Georgia Central Committee to the forthcoming congress. The accountability report is the linchpin of the congress. It is the scientific foundation on which all materials and documents are structured and subsequent tasks defined. Hence the exceptional importance of the thorough preparation and drafting of the report, which must fully reflect the collective thinking of the republic's party organization.

The report to the congress is the report of the Central Committee and the entire Central Committee membership must participate in its drafting most energetically and actively. We must formulate a system in drafting the report which will enable us to reflect in a concentrated fashion the opinion of the largest possible number of Central Committee members and candidate members and the members of the Auditing Commission, so that the entire republic may have a hand in its formulation.

We are convinced that, inspired by the resolutions of the April 1985 CPSU Central Committee Plenum, the republic's party members and all working people will make a worthy contribution to the preparations for the 27th CPSU Congress and 27th CP of Georgia Congress and will contribute to them as their first payment, their social interest, activeness and shock labor.

The times have entrusted the party and every one of us with tremendous responsibility. The CPSU Central Committee emphasized that the historical fate of the country and the positions of socialism in the contemporary world largely depend on our further work. We shall carry out such work in an innovative, creative and decisive and daring fashion, as is demanded of us by our communist party, its Leninist Central Committee and the Central Committee Politburo, headed by Comrade M. S. Gorbachev.

ALEKSANDROV DISCUSSES ECONOMIC ROLE OF SCIENCE

PM140725 Moscow IZVESTIYA in Russian 10 Jun 85 Morning Edition p 2

[Interview with Academician A.P. Aleksandrov, president of the USSR Academy of Sciences, by correspondent Kim Smirnov: "What Is the Responsibility of Science?" -- date and place not given]

[Text] [Smirnov] Anatoliy Petrovich! The CPSU Central Committee April Plenum called scientific and technical progress the main strategic lever for intensifying the national economy. Concern was expressed at the fact that in most sectors it is progressing sluggishly and essentially in an evolutionary manner. The task that has been set is to achieve revolutionary changes in this crucial area, by achieving a transition to fundamentally new manufacturing systems and the latest generations of equipment. What, in your view, is the point of that technological breakthrough into the future which the country is to accomplish?

[Aleksandrov] That point was defined quite concisely and clearly in the Central Committee plenum's document. The plenum report drew special attention to both the economic and the political importance of significantly accelerating scientific and technical progress in all spheres of our life. The level of people's prosperity and the country's economic and defense might depend on that. Does it have to be explained that this is also linked to more general questions -- the stability of the world situation and mankind's peaceful development?!

We live in an anxious world. We have neither justification nor time for complacency or an evolutionary approach to the solution of scientific and technical problems. The United States is acutely aggravating the international situation. All kinds of embargoes, restrictions on the purchase of many types of equipment and production facilities, and the lowering of the level of our scientific ties with Western countries under U.S. pressure is in pursuit of a single goal: to slow down the rate of the USSR's development.

When we introduce the latest generations of equipment and technology and, with the help of science, raise our economy to the forefront of world technology, that will be our main response to all aggressive intrigues. However, for that to happen the whole country, science, and industry must rapidly and indeed immediately channel great creative efforts into rectifying what is in certain instances an excessive tendency toward foreign technology and supplies and into accelerating sharply the progress of our own research and development.

[Smirnov] How can such an adjustment be reconciled with the need to assimilate the achievements of world science?

[Aleksandrov] Ideally, of course, it is better to establish an international exchange of ideas, technology, and materials. It would be considerably more beneficial to mankind to pool its efforts to resolve such problems as providing energy for an unlimited period, for example, or supplying the world's growing population with food. That, incidentally, is what the socialist countries are trying to do.

We must look at matters soberly. The U.S. striving to divide the world scientific community and secure technological advantages for itself alone is also a real fact. This is not our fault or that of our country or our friends in the socialist camp. It is for that reason, of course, that we must make all possible efforts to accelerate scientific and technical progress in our national economy and to utilize science more efficiently. On no account must we permit ourselves to lag behind, particularly in the new priority areas.

The paradox is that the slavish copying of a foreign scientific or technical idea that is currently (or more often was formerly) advanced often does cause us to lag behind. It is one thing to look for new solutions by drawing on the best that there is in a given area of world science and practice, but it is quite another to rely on other people's solutions.

It is distressing and annoying to hear the leader of an economic sector suddenly declare at a major conference that we do not produce the right equipment here, and simple and easily accessible equipment at that. Consequently we buy foreign equipment that has already been in production abroad for several years. And even as we are buying and commissioning it, it is already being superseded. After all, technology becomes obsolete within 4 to 6 years in advanced sectors!

The habit of buying from abroad is sometimes accompanied by a slackening of our own work. The result is that instead of achieving more rapid progress, which was why we sought to buy from abroad, we begin to fall behind in our technical and scientific development.

[Smirnov] As we can see, it is not just a matter of a utilitarian need that we face whenever we have to respond to the latest embargo by means of our own development work, but also of a strategic line in scientific and technical progress.

[Aleksandrov] That strategic line is to ensure that the technological breakthrough into the future is supported by the most modern foundation consisting of fundamental ideas that revolutionize production. We now need to drastically improve our industrial efficiency by rapidly assimilating new materials, achieving a higher standard of design work, and improving the quality and reliability of output.

Is our state capable of doing that? Undoubtedly it is. We have had to resolve similar problems many times before and each time we resolved them successfully. As a result our country progressed quickly and confidently. The strategic line of relying on science has remained unbroken here since the early years of Soviet power.

[Smirnov] The solution of those tasks in the past demanded the most strenuous effort and scientific foresight and continues to do so today...

[Aleksandrov] Yes, our time has never allowed us to be complacent. Each new solution, each new step is a difficult and steep ascent in the face of what sometimes seem impossible targets. But each time that "impossible" target is defined by strict scientific calculation. In that respect, the experience of the early Soviet decades is also instructive in our day.

Here is an example. Soon after the October Revolution, in spring 1918, when the civil war, blockade, and occupation of many parts of our country were at their height, V.I. Lenin published the "Draft Plan of Scientific and Technical Work" which instructed the Academy of Sciences to prepare a plan for the "reorganization of industry and the economic development of Russia" which was to provide the "potential for providing ourselves INDEPENDENTLY WITH ALL [capitalized words originally published in boldface] the main types of raw materials and industry."

The fulfillment of the work defined by that plan and subsequently the adoption of Lenin's GOELRO [State Commission for the Electrification of Russia] plan and the continuous buildup of our power industry capacities and of the mining and metallurgical industries formed the foundation of a developing multisector industry. Soon our formerly backward agrarian country passed through the industrialization stage on the basis of the science that had been previously created. It joined the ranks of the industrially developed states. Incidentally, many Western countries had recognized the Soviet Union even before that. Normal peaceful coexistence had begun. Our country's enemies had failed in their attempt to stifle the USSR by blockade and isolation. Far-sighted Leninist policy produced our country's economic and technical independence.

[Smirnov] It also ensured victory in the fight against fascism, which had programmed the entire economic, scientific, and technical potential of Germany, its allies, and the occupied states -- almost all of Europe -- solely for war.

[Aleksandrov] Those people who are trying to repeat the experiment and are gearing their economies toward the arms race should be reminded of that now, in the year of the 40th anniversary of the victory. Yes, the raw materials base, industry, and science that has been created also ensured our country's defense might. Only 4 percent of the armaments used by the USSR during World War II was supplied to us by the allies. Even though we had to transfer our industry to the Urals and Siberia in the first year of the war, our armaments surpassed those of fascist Germany both qualitatively and quantitatively and ensured our great victory. This also demonstrated the Soviet Union's scientific and technical standard. By itself, our country built the kinds of arms and technical facilities that were inconceivable 10 years before the war.

Soon after our victory, Churchill delivered a speech in Fulton (United States) in which he essentially urged a war against us at a time when the Soviet Union had not yet built an atomic weapon. By that time, the United States had demonstrated its atomic weapons without military need in the mass murder of the inhabitants of Hiroshima and Nagasaki and was beginning to accelerate its plans for a nuclear attack against the USSR.

By imposing all kinds of bans, the United States tried to make it difficult for the USSR to restore its economy, which had suffered tremendous losses, and tried to eliminate scientific contacts. At the same time, the bourgeois press intimidated the Western countries by alleging the Soviet Union's "aggressiveness" and by claiming that it could seize all of Europe within 2 weeks.

Even in those conditions, our country found the strength not only to restore but also to develop even further our industry and science.

Back in the war years, I.V. Kurchatov was instructed to direct the solution of the atomic problem. The work was organized at the beginning of 1943 when it became clear that the United States (unbeknown to us) and fascist Germany had been working to build an atomic weapon from the beginning of the war. Despite the burdens imposed by a war of unprecedented scale, our country managed to channel tremendous scientific and technical efforts into that work. The USSR resolved that most complex task in the same time as the United States, which had not suffered from the war and had employed leading scientists from all over the world.

The Soviet atomic bomb was tested in 1949, and in 1957 S.P. Korolev, M.V. Keldysh, I.V. Kurchatov and their collectives resolved another very important task: They built ICBM's armed with thermonuclear charges. The opportunity for the United States to attack the USSR without risking a retaliatory strike against its own territory had disappeared. For the United States, this turned the act of unleashing war against us into one of senseless suicide.

Whereas before the appearance of ICBM's, a Soviet retaliatory strike was in general only capable of hitting countries housing U.S. military bases, which at that time, as indeed now, was apparently acceptable to the United States, the situation changed when ICBM's were developed. The risk of "unacceptable damage" became approximately the same for both sides.

Thus the new attempt to slow down our country's recovery and further development failed again. Our science and industry had secured a new and far higher rate of development for the motherland's economic and defense might. All that led to a relaxation of international tension and a long period of peaceful coexistence.

But that period was also accompanied by a number of U.S. attempts to secure overwhelming military superiority by the creation of new types of armaments. Those moves included the introduction of MRV strategic missiles and later the development of MIRV systems, nuclear submarines with sea-based missiles, and so forth.

In the event, however, the Soviet Union reacted quite quickly to those actions and soon built countersystems. The approximate balance of forces was preserved even though the quantity of armaments increased dangerously. At the same time, important changes took place in the world. The socialist system strengthened, the colonial system virtually collapsed and the developing countries became an important factor in the world arena. In accordance with the slogan of the "U.S. mission is to lead the world," the United States developed its activity to consolidate the forces of imperialism.

Now the United States has decided to begin a new round of attempts to secure its own superiority by banning the sale of equipment to our country, restricting or breaking off scientific links, and using direct military threats. Just as before, when U.S. military bases were targeted against us, so now the United States is deploying medium-range missiles in the NATO countries. It would seem that the U.S. Administration is not very worried by the prospect of an inevitable counterstrike against those countries in the event of war, since it is clear to everyone that it will not be conceivable to protect them by means of "space umbrellas." The new U.S. doctrine -- the creation of space strike armaments -- intensifies the threat.

Of course, all these U.S. moves force us not only to strengthen our defense but also to increase the effectiveness of the development of all spheres of our national economy comprehensively, quickly, and independently of the West, as we did in the past. Our immediate duty to the motherland is to attend to that question, as Comrade M.S. Gorbachev demanded in his speech at the Central Committee's April Plenum.

[Smirnov] Our newspaper has introduced a new rubric entitled "The Key Task Is To Put Scientific Research Into Practice." Judging from the initial articles and the readers' mailbag, scientists, industrial leaders, and economists consider this the worst "trouble spot" in the science and production chain. What qualitative improvements and changes does this "trouble spot" need, in your view.?

[Aleksandrov] Indeed, the mechanism of transition from scientific research to development and then to mass production needs substantial improvement here and that needs much work from all those belonging to the chain. Scientific research is put into practice best in those instances where the academy cooperates directly in this process with the industrial sector in question. In that event the plan for the whole chain, approved by the academy and the ministry, is usually enough to ensure the normal handover of work. Only minor additions to the existing provisions are needed to increase industrial workers' moral interest.

It is a good thing when the authors of research work are members not only of a scientific collective but also of a production collective as well as a sector-based scientific collective because the work runs more smoothly then. The initial research receives valuable additions and amendments and work proceeds toward the common goal. It is far worse when alternative goals are suggested merely for the prestige of a sectorial institute or of certain members of the collective not included among those authors.

It would be right to supplement the rules of authorship and associated rights with "design and development authorship" rules governing the introduction of new equipment and with corresponding rights similar to those provided by the existing authorship rules and to award appropriate diplomas, badges, and prizes to all the collective involved. For example, it would be a good idea to award honorary titles like the existing "Meritorious Inventor" -- for instance, "meritorious creator of new equipment" -- to people who have made a sufficiently significant contribution to that work.

A second and absolutely essential addition to the existing provisions is the obligatory inclusion of the assimilation of new equipment both in an enterprise's plan in the form of an indicator, which is taken into consideration when the enterprise's work for the period in question is being evaluated, and equally in the plans of the scientific and design organization involved in the work.

It is considerably more difficult to commission equipment when it is necessary,in completing a cycle of commissioning work,to involve not only scientists and the sector in question but also other sectors -- for example, in the creation of nonstandard apparatus and instruments, materials, the creation of test units, and so forth.

[Smirnov] Can you see a remedy for the interdepartmental barriers that seriously slow down the solution of those scientific and technical tasks which are comprehensive in character?

[Aleksandrov] The comprehensive plans of the State Committee for Science and Technology, the Gosplan, and the Academy of Sciences are very useful, of course. However, the complexity of the organizational form in this instance delays matters considerably and prompts a number of participating enterprises to use any excuse to avoid this work.

An intensive search is now under way for more effective ways of organizing that work. The Ukrainian and Belorussian Academies of Sciences are experimentally testing their own forms of organization -- the establishment of engineering and technical associations and so forth. Such forms are worthwhile, but I believe that they will be more effective if, when setting them up, we employ the concept of "ad hoc scientific and technical collectives," which should be headed by a scientific leader, a main (general) designer or technologist. This collective must have its own base. An interdepartmental collective of that kind will, I believe, remove all departmental complications and, if the proper exactingness is shown, will considerably accelerate the assimilation process. The involvement of VUZes in such collectives would be very beneficial -- that would immediately resolve the problem of cadres for the new equipment as well.

[Smirnov] Now, as we approach the 27th party congress, the whole country and all Soviet people are planning the immediate and long-term tasks to be resolved. What tasks are scientists of the USSR Academy of Sciences setting themselves?

[Aleksandrov] Much here depends on the specific problems that the economy and life place before scientists of various disciplines. There are also general tasks, whose solution would considerably accelerate the assimilation of scientific and technical achievements and which may be included in our immediate and long-term plans. I have already mentioned them before in IZVESTIYA. Once again, they are:

1) The broadest possible use of data processing systems, computers, and automation in all spheres of work;

2) Modernizing many kinds of manufacturing processes with the aim of producing improved products (for example, in machine building) by producing more efficient, less materials-intensive, more reliable products;

3) Expanding the production and use of new materials -- plastics, compounds, ceramics, fiber glass, amorphous metal alloys, and biologically active drugs and nutrients obtained synthetically and by microbiological and genetic engineering methods;

4) Developing materials- and energy- saving types of production processes using secondary energy sources, heat, and waste materials; here, in particular, one could mention membrane techniques. It is also necessary to sharply increase the use of nontraditional energy sources.

These are neither purely scientific nor purely technical tasks. Their solution puts increased demands on people in production, on social relations, and on interrelations not only between people and computers or any other kind of machine but among people themselves. It also puts increased demands on the personality of the scientist and on the moral climate in research and production collectives. The economy, technology, and science must rise to a new level. In that context, man, his social needs and spiritual requirements, and his responsibility for his own particular work and for the fate of the whole of socialist society, if you will, must also rise to a new level.

The Academy of Sciences has now managed to concentrate considerable manpower in certain very important areas. This process must be developed still further. The CPSU Central Committee has studied a number of the academy's requests and it is our duty to use the additional opportunities afforded us to resolve the problems placed before science. Those problems are related to accelerating economic development and increasing our motherland's defense capability. Their solution will make it possible to preserve world peace. That is the most important goal, the supreme task for all Soviet scientists and all Soviet people.

LAUNCHING OF 'COSMOS-1659' SATELLITE REPORTED

LD140628 Moscow TASS in English 0626 GMT 14 Jun 85

[Text] Moscow June 14 TASS -- The Soviet Union launched on June 13, 1985, an artificial earth satellite, "Cosmos-1659", next in the series. The satellite is carrying scientific equipment designed for continuing space exploration.

The satellite was put into an orbit with the following parametres: initial period of revolution -- 90.1 minutes; maximum distance from the earth's surface (apogee) -- 379 kilometres; minimum distance from the earth's surface (perigee) -- 210 kilometres; inclination of the orbit -- 72.9 degrees. The on-board equipment is functioning normally.

TASS REPORTS 12-14 JUN ORBITAL COMPLEX ACTIVITIES

LD141015 Moscow TASS in English 1001 GMT 14 Jun 85

[Text] Moscow June 14 TASS -- The first week of work of the crew aboard the manned "Salyut-7 -- Soyuz T-13" orbital complex is drawing to a close. In accordance with the program of the flight, Vladimir Dzhanibekov and Viktor Savinykh continue work to reactivate the station.

In the past two days the cosmonauts carried out control and maintenance work on the thermal regulation system, checked radio and television communication equipment and adjusted the teleprinter.

At present the crew is engaged in checking the functioning of the station control system in the manual orientation regime and monitors the operation of automatic systems. According to the estimates of the medical monitoring group, the process of adaptation of Vladimir Dzhanibekov and Viktor Savinykh to weightlessness is completed. During communication sessions the cosmonauts report that they have entered a normal working mode and feel well.

The flight of the "Salyut-7 -- Soyuz T-13" orbital complex continues.

FIRST STAGE OF VEGA VENUS STUDY COMPLETED

LD130724 Moscow World Service in English 0700 GMT 13 Jun 85

[Excerpts] The Soviet Union today completed the first stage of a new study of Venus it is carrying out with the help of a number of other countries. For 2 days a sounding balloon operated in the planet's atmosphere. Simultaneously, a landing craft descended on Venus. Just as the balloon, the landing craft was delivered by the station Vega-1. Today, similar vehicles separated from the station Vega-2 to repeat the studies next Saturday.

Vega Probe Expert Interviewed

LD132143 Moscow Television Service in Russian 1700 GMT 13 Jun 85

[From the "Vremya" newscast]

[Text] The latest stage of the research on Venus by devices separated from the Vega-1 interplanetary station has ended.

Our correspondent reports:

In one of the rooms of the Space Research Institute exact copies of the descent and flight modules and the Vega aerostatic probe have been installed. Here the work of the instruments in the space around Venus is checked and copied. The counterparts of these units will continue to give information to scientists. In 2 days the Vega-1 interplanetary station has moved about 3 million km away from the point where the descent module landing was carried out and now it is imprisoned by the planet's gravity. This gravity will help, following a correction from earth, to move the station on to a new route heading for Halley's Comet.

Processing of information provided by the instruments, which only worked for some dozens of hours, is now in progress in the Space Research Institute. It differs qualitatively from the information received by people who have studied Venus for centuries.

[Begin video interview with V.M. Balibanov, deputy director of the Space Research Institute] [Balibano] The aerostatic probe which was launched for the first time into the atmosphere of Venus worked for 46 hours. It totally fulfilled the research program and ended its work only because the batteries were exhausted. In that time, in 46 hours, the proble flew 9,000 km in the planet's atmosphere at a height of approximately 54 km from the surface. This is about one-quarter of the planet's circumference, and so the speed is 200 km an hour, that is, about 60 meters a second, a very high speed which is the reason for the main mystery for scientists: Why is there such a high speed of circulation of the atmosphere of Venus at these heights?

[Correspondent] In your view, is the probe still active and functioning in the atmosphere of Venus?

[Balibanov] I am convinced that the probe, which was made of a wonderful material, (vtoralon), soaked in layers of lacquer, is active but the transmission of information has already ended. Well, that was the program.

[Correspondent] Is this an exact copy of that apparatus, that aerostatic probe which was working in the atmosphere of Venus?

[Balihanov] Yes, quite right. This is the gondola. The only difference is that the halyard was longer, about 13 meters. This is the aerial for transmission of information to earth. This is the radio transmitter, scientific apparatus for measuring temperature, pressure and speed of wind vertically. Here is the energy feed block and this part separated off together with the restraining (?torus), so it is absent. [video shows Balibanov pointing to bits of the model] [end video interview]

At about 0400 this morning the descent module of the Vega-2 interplanetary station was separated. Work will start tomorrow on lowering the apparatus on to the surface of Venus. The international experiment to study Venus and Halley's Comet, Vega for short, is continuing.